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Fifth Ward Subscribers.

Subscribers to the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and part of the Ninth Wards, will hereafter be served by HARRY F. DENDLER, who alone is authorized to make collections. Should any subscribers fail to receive the paper, the omission will be corrected by leaving their names at the counting room, Fifth Street.

CITY ITEMS.

Half Price Only Asked

At No. 60 Fifth street.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer

Makes quick work with flies, and if commenced early, keeps the house clear all summer. Look out for imitations. Get Dutcher's only. 1625-1m eod

Indigo, Indigo, Indigo.

We have received a case of the above that has not its equal in the city. This grade is rarely found in the market. Consumers and country merchants should supply themselves at once. McClarran & McKenna, Druggists, 83 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Crowded and Fashionable

Audiences at the Theater nightly attest the great popularity of Dupree & Benedict's Minstrels. Their new programme is sparkling with fun and full of sentiment. Charley Reynolds made his *début* on the boards last night, and, with the inimical Benedict, kept the audience in a roar of laughter. For seats, go early as standing room only can be assured when the performance begins.

Pure Rye Whisky

Is an exceedingly difficult article to get at a reasonable price, but when you want it, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where you can rely on getting a better article for less money than at any other place in the city, where you can also procure the best Medicinal Liquors of all kinds. Remember the place—84 Market street.

For Sale.

16 acres with an excellent brick dwelling house, containing 7 rooms finished in the best of style, with 2 cellars, one 16x16, the other 36x36, at Edgewood Station, on Pennsylvania Railroad. For further particulars inquire at 119 Water and 156 First streets. Also 0.5 acre lots, at the same station, all fronting said Railroad.

Fruit Wax, Fruit Wax.

We are constantly receiving large quantities of this celebrated cement, which we are selling lower than any other house in the city. Country merchants supply yourselves for the coming demand. McClarran & McKenna, Druggists, 83 Market street, corner Diamond near Fifth street.

Would You See

A Great Literary Wonder? You can. The four stones with Hebrew inscriptions, which have been disinterred from Indian mounds, near Newark, Ohio, to be exhibited in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian church, Allegheny, on this evening, Friday, the 13th. Let no student of the bible, and no one who has had one set to him as a problem, shun American antiquities, fail to attend this exhibition and lecture by the Rev. M. R. Miller, which will commence precisely at a quarter before eight. Lecture free.

Neptune Steam Fire Engine and Hose Company.

EDITOR DAILY COMMERCIAL.—Under the head of "Incendiary Fire in the Sixth Ward—Grave Charge against Firemen," in the Investigator, the *Dispatch* of yesterday makes a very loud noise about a very small matter, and at the same time attempts a flagrant libel on the Neptune Fire Company. It does it all on the authority of an individual named McIlvaine, a vigilant (?) member of the night police, who is given to imbibing a little too much beer next to him does not attend to his business, and very kindly endeavors to do it for him.

We, the undersigned, officers and members of the Neptune Fire Company, desire to state that the motives attributed to us by the *Dispatch*, for not ringing our bell on the morning of the fire on Fulton street, are false in every particular, and that the said dog-fight Company great harm. The reason the bell was not rung, was because if we ring it before we get out with the engine the horses become restive and excited, so that we have great difficulty in harnessing them up. This was the principal reason. Besides, as this man McIlvaine himself states, it was some fifteen minutes after the alarm was raised, that he came to the engine house to give the alarm, by which time every Company in town had it.

We also desire to state that we do not in the least depend on the regular police to give us the first alarm; if we were to do so, we should make very poor time getting to fires. For the last six months we have received *all* alarms from Mr. J. W. Hayden, formerly on the "beat" around the engine house, but at present employed as a private watchman in the neighborhood.

Hoping this may to some extent remove any bad opinion raised against our Company in the public mind by the article in the *Dispatch*, and hoping that the *Dispatch* will attend to *his* "beat" in the future, and the *Dispatch* be more careful how they publish charges on such *loose* authority, we remain yours respectfully,

W. J. ROBINSON, Captain.
NATHAN JONES, Engineer.
DAVID BRYAN, Driver.
F. J. KOLBECKER, Asst. Sec.
F. CUNNINGHAM,
JOHN ANDREWS,
JACOB C. MATZ,
DAVID ROBINSON.
GEO. MONTGOMERY.

The Daily Commercial

The Cholera at Philadelphia.

It is reported in Philadelphia that the cholera is prevailing on board the United States steamship *Chattanooga*, now lying off the Navy Yard, to an alarming extent, several deaths having taken place within the past two days. The victims of the disease, it is stated, soon after death turn black, and are buried in haste in order to stay the spread of the disease. There is much alarm on board the vessel and great precaution is taken to prevent the crew escaping. The employees of the Navy Yard are not exposed to, nor is the thing quiet, but several persons are of the belief that the disease was gaining headway. An investigation is to be made.

SOUTHERN NEGROES RUN INTO CUBA.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer*, of the 8th inst., says that an enterprising scamp has been in that city for some time past collecting up negro boys between twelve and fifteen years of age for the purpose, it is suspected, of running them off to Cuba. He represents himself to the blacks as a son of the martyred Lincoln, and pictures to them in glowing colors the splendors of a home he will take them to, which he gives them to understand is somewhere in the North. On reaching "Cuba" he promises all sorts of good clothes and plenty to eat, and light labor only to be required of them. How successful this swindling scoundrel has been nobody appears to know, but that he has found dupes, can be readily believed, as it is said to be observed that almost every train out of the city carries away small squads of negroes, who do not seem to know their destination.

The Vote on the Tariff in the House.

On the final passage of the Tariff bill through the House, the Pennsylvania delegation stood:

Ayes—*Ancona*, Barker, *Boyer*, *Coffroth*, *Denison*, *Johnson*, Kelley, *Lawrence*, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Myers, O'Neill, *Randall*, Schofield, *Strouse*, Thayer, Williams and Wilson—19.

Nays—*A. J. Glossbrenner*—1.

Absent—Culver, *Denison*, Stevens—3.

Mr. Glossbrenner, the Democratic member from York, was the only man to vote against the interest of the State. Of the absentees Mr. Stevens was ill, Mr. Culver was in prison because of the failure of the bank of which he was president, and Mr. Denison has yet to be accounted for.

The New England members, without a single exception, favored its passage. Indiana stood seven against and three not voting. The Iowa members were secured by a compromise effected in regard to coal, and Illinois maintained almost a solid front against it, twelve voting nay, and two were absent; nothing could be offered to conciliate either her or Indiana. All the opposition against it came from the West and New York.

Governor Curtin.

The *Tribune* of to-day says:

"We are reminded by a correspondent that in our notice of Governor Curtin's duties to succeed Mr. Cowan, we failed to mention the name of the present Governor, Mr. Curtin. We have been informed that Mr. Curtin was going abroad as Minister to Italy or somewhere, and his friends had not entered his name in the Senate. Assuming the correctness of our respondent, we print his name and think that he will make a very good figure."

On this the Philadelphia *Bulletin* comments as follows: Without presuming to state what are Governor Curtin's views or wishes, in regard to the Senatorship, we are in a position to contradict authoritatively the assertion that he has accepted any foreign appointment. Early in last winter when in very bad health, and before President Johnson had declared war against Congress and the Union party, Governor Curtin entertained a strong opposition to go abroad. The matter never took any definite shape, and many months have elapsed since any allusion has been made to it. The Governor has not only no expectation of going abroad, but under existing circumstances, would not be at all likely to accept such an office if it were to be made to him. Governor Curtin is too staunchly devoted to the principles of the Union party to barter them even for so tempting a bribe as the mission to Italy.

The Case of C. V. Culver.

The Crawford *Journal* of Tuesday, in referring to the persecution of C. V. Culver, now a voluntary inmate of Franklin jail to escape continued arrest, says: "Immediately after the failure of the house of which Culver was the senior member, Mr. Culver went promptly to prepare a statement of his liabilities and assets. When nearly ready for the public, this statement was suddenly seized upon by some of the some of his heaviest eastern creditors, who feared a publication would create a run upon their institutions and drive them to the wall. In consenting to the suppression, Mr. C. relieved those creditors, but provoked a spirit clamor against himself. While the expediency of this course may be questioned, it is to Mr. Culver's credit that he sought only the good of those who had been made to suffer through his own failure. He has since been engaged in effecting a favorable adjustment of his extended business, Mr. Culver has on several occasions nearly perfected arrangements which would have resulted greatly to the benefit of his creditors, but a few voracious ones, grown to enmity, have in each instance pounced upon him in such a way as to frustrate his efforts and prevent the consummation of his plans. In this way for months have these cormorants hung like many wet blankets over him, violating every principle of magnanimity, and snatching from the grasp every favorable prospect for the relief of himself and creditors."

Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1866. NO 263

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Bill in the Senate.

Its Postponement till December

Probable Postponement of Ship Canal Bill.

The Contested Seat of John L. Dawson.

Postmaster General Dennison's Resignation.

Probable Withdrawal of Messrs. Harlan and Speed from the Cabinet.

Mr. Raymond and the Philadelphia Convention.

Rights of Freedmen in North Carolina.

General Dennison to Stump Ohio.

Secretary Stanton to Resign on Saturday.

Closing of the National Fair.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1866.

Tariff Bill Postponed.

The postponement of the Tariff bill until December next, by the Senate to-day, was not unlooked for. The debate on it was spicy and elaborate, but the speeches of the Western Senators, as well as their votes, carried the day. The friends of the bill charge its defeat on what they are pleased to term the Iowa interest, headed by Grimes in the Senate, and most of all that State's delegation, in the House. The Western Senators, with the exception of the two from Ohio, and one from Michigan, voted to postpone the bill. Senator Sherman expressed the opinion that a longer postponement would enable Congress to adjourn on one week from Monday.

The Ship Canal.

The Niagara Falls ship canal bill was considered at length to-day by the Senate, and the indications are that it will be laid on the table, or that it will be postponed until next session. Senator Morgan, of New York, has already made that motion. He declared that its passage would be fatal to the commercial interests of his State. The Western Senators hope to defeat the New Yorker's motion when the bill comes to a vote.

The Fuller-Dawson Case.

The House had a very dull day. Four hours were spent on Fuller and Dawson contested election case. Dawson, the sitting member, and Scofield, of Pennsylvania, spoke against Dawson's right to his seat, but it is thought that the House will sustain the report of the Committee on Elections, which is in favor of Dawson.

The Resignation of Mr. Dennison.

The written resignation of Postmaster General Dennison was handed to the President yesterday at noon. The political differences with the President are the cause of his resignation, and no others. One of the old fogy Washington papers endeavors to make it appear that he resigned to attend to his private business interests. Dennison informs his intimate friends that he places it on no such grounds. There have been as yet no further resignations, though Secretary Harlan and General Speed have been spoken with the President this afternoon. Friends of these gentlemen are confident of their early withdrawal from the Cabinet. It seems to be generally conceded that Governor Randall will be made full Postmaster General, though the name of Montgomery Blair is also mentioned in that connection.

Mr. Raymond in Caucus.

It turns out that in the Republican caucus last night Raymond declined to vote on the resolution declaring that no Republican Senator or member would attend the Philadelphia Convention. Judge Hale, of New York, was the only member who voted against it.

North Carolina Freedmen.

The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in North Carolina, says in his report to the Commissioner concerning the repeal of the freedmen's disabilities by the Assembly of that State: "Taking into consideration the repeal by the late Convention and Assembly of all disabling acts regarding the freedmen, and of all laws unequally affecting whites and blacks, and the fact that as the laws now stand the white man and black man are situated alike before the courts, I deem it advisable to turn over to the civil authorities of the state all cases pending and adjudicated by the officers of the Bureau, with perhaps the single exception of claims made by freedmen for the wages of labor performed, reserving to the Bureau the right to resume jurisdiction over any such cases which the civil courts show a disinclination to try fairly and according to the laws as they are now in force."

The White House

Was visited to-day by a large number of people. The President granted interviews to a few in the early part of the day, but about one o'clock he declined to see any one, as his afternoon for the remainder of the day was required by matters of importance. In the forenoon Secretaries Welles and Harlan, and Attorney General Speed, each had an interview with the President.

Fair Closed.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Fair closed to-day. It has been a magnificent success. The cane voted to Senator Doolittle by over two thousand majority was duly presented to him, and he received it in a fitting speech, declaring in the conclusion of his remarks that he stood by the Constitution as it is. Gen. Howard was presented with the sword, which cost five hundred dollars.

Secretary Stanton.

A well credited statement prevails to-night that Secretary Stanton retires from the Cabinet on Saturday.

Postmaster General Dennison.

Messrs. Eggleston, Delano, and other Ohio members, called on Postmaster General Dennison to-day, to congratulate him on his recent course. Mr. Dennison read to them his letter of resignation, in which he informs the President that he is a member of the Union party, and indorsed the constitutional amendment, and cannot, therefore, longer remain in the Cabinet. He will leave for Ohio next week to stump the state for the Union party.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1866.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate to-day, in executive session, confirmed the following nominations: Robert Murray, to be assistant treasurer, Southern District of New York; John Osborn, postmaster at Greenestie, Ind.; Ensigns Lewis Clark, A. H. Wright, Jabez Bunting, R. F. Leary, Lieut. H. Pendleton, and W. H. Whitney, to be masters in the navy.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Loss $200,000—An Incendiary Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—This afternoon a most destructive fire broke out in Frankford. Among the buildings consumed were Bridg's printing and paper works, which are a total loss. They were situated on the corner of Orchard and Penn streets, and were one of the largest manufactories in the city, employing several hundred hands, and valued at $200,000. Five dwelling houses, a meeting house and the Trenton railroad bridge over Frankford creek, also near the Bridgs mill, and built of wood, was near the bridge, and but the breaking out of the flames, a man was detected setting fire to the bridge. A citizen informed the police, which confirms the suspicion that the fire was the work of an incendiary. A general alarm throughout the city was ordered, and the engineer Lyle, not by ringing the State house bell, but through the boxes located in the different engine houses.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Later accounts of the fire represent that the loss will be $250,000, and not $200,000 as first stated, buildings and machinery, and $50,000 on stock. The mill was known as the Fanony Works of Aaron S. Plowell, and covered two and a half acres of ground, and employed three hundred hands. The bridge of the Trenton Railroad Company, also by, was slightly injured, not destroyed, as previously reported.

The Virginia Constitutional Amendment—A Sell

WHEELING, W. VA., July 12.—The official vote for the constitutional amendment disfranchising persons engaged in the late rebellion was counted yesterday, and the constitution was declared adopted by 6,622 majority.

Two swindlers named Ellis and Sanford, representing themselves as agents for Blind Tom, announced a grand musical entertainment and lottery scheme, to take place here July 11th. Several thousand dollars' worth of tickets were sold, and a large audience assembled at the hall on the appointed evening, when it was ascertained that Blind Tom had not arrived, and the agents had decamped with the money to parts unknown.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—A duel was fought this afternoon at the Mississippi line, between Alonzo Greenlow and A. B. Taylor, of this city. The latter was killed on the first fire.

The weather is excessively hot. The river fell four inches within the past twenty-four hours.

River and Weather at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 12.—River falling, with twenty-two inches water in the canal. Weather clear.

THE WAR.

ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

The War News Contradictory.

Reported Defeat of Austrians.

The Hanoverian Army Surrenders.

THE FEDERAL ARMY MOVING.

Sailing of the Great Eastern.

COMMERCIAL CRISIS AT RIO.

Prussians Badly Whipped on 27th.

One-Third of Their Army Killed and Wounded.

DEFEATED AGAIN ON THE 28TH

Further Executions at Madrid.

Victory of the Allies Over the Paraguayans.

Visit of the Miantonomah to England.

Complimentary Remarks of the "Times."

ITALIAN LOSS AT CUSTOZZA, 12,000.

Naval Engagement on Lake Garda.

THE AUSTRIAN FLEET RETIRE.

Threatening Aspect of Affairs in London.

FIVE TWENTIES, 65 1-AND 65 1-2.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The steamer Persia, from Liverpool on the 30th, via Queenstown, July 1st, arrived this morning. The war news is very contradictory, favoring the Austrians and Prussians claiming a victory on the same battlefield.

Berlin dispatches of the 29th say the Austrians were defeated on the 27th and 28th, near Nachad by the first army, supported on the 28th at Trautinau, by the corps of life guards, and Gen. Munchingrants, by Prince Frederick Charles.

At Trautinau the Austrians are said to have lost from 3,000 to 4,000 killed and wounded, and the Prussians about 1,000. At Munchingrants the Austrian losses are stated at 2,000, and the Prussians are said to have captured about 8,000 prisoners, a number of guns and flags.

There was great rejoicing at Berlin. The inhabitants presented an address to and serenaded the King. The Crown Prince of Prussia reports that in his engagement he had 22 battalions opposed to 28 battalions of Austrians. The Hanoverian army on the 28th surrendered at discretion to the Prussians. The officers retained their side arms. The men were dismissed to their homes.

The Italian Federal army at and near Frankfort was on the march, and a battle was anticipated.

The Italians have changed their plan of operations. There has been no further collisions in Italy. Garibaldi was at Lake Idro.

The English Parliament has adjourned till July 8th, at the request of Earl Derby, who is forming a Cabinet. He is said to have the support of the leading whigs and liberals, who had acted against Russell's Government but failed, and a change in the Ministry is expected.

Threatening demonstrations had taken place in London, among the lower orders, on the reform question.

The Great Eastern would sail from Sheerness on the 30th.

It is reported that France will not long remain quiet. An active intervention is reported as already agreed upon.

A commercial crisis prevails at Rio. The coffee market is completely paralyzed. Good flats nominally 7½ @8c; good rests, Stock, 130,000 bags. Liverpool, June 28.—Flour dull and heavy. Corn is the latest official Austrian telegrams relating to the defeat of the Austrians.

PARDUBITZ, June 28.—The Prussians yesterday were completely defeated by the Austrian forces under Benedek, who commanded in person. Their army filled and wounded. They withdrew to Prussian territory towards Gradetz. After occupying Jicin yesterday, the Prussians were attacked by the cavalry division of Gen. Edelsheim-Gyulai. They were driven back and repulsed towards Sturnan. In consequence of this defeat they last night evacuated Melnig, Jaromitz, Josefstadt and Nachod. The Austrian losses in the engagement of yesterday are not known. The Prussian losses by General Edelsheim-Gyulai, are enormous. The Austrian army in consequence of the Austrian army was completely successful. The position of Prince Frederick Charles with the army of the Elbe, was pressed. The Austrian losses in the battles of the last three days, are estimated at 15,000 killed and wounded. The Prussian loss is at least equal.

The Hungarian Chambers have been prorogued for an indefinite period, on account of the war. The meeting closed with cheers for the King.

A royal decree calls out the reserves of the Portuguese army.

A large additional number of seargents, implicated in the late rebellion, have been shot at Madrid. Two newspaper offices of the progressist and democratic parties had been closed by the Government.

Rio Janeiro advices of June 8, say the allies have gained a victory over the Paraguayans, who lost 6,000 killed and wounded, six guns and four flags.

The London *Times* again indulges in some complimentary remarks upon the visit of the United States monitor Miantonomah to England and says that the object of the visit to England at the present moment, the government of the United States is not known, but is very secondary to that so frankly rendered in the recent suppression of the miserable Fenian demonstration on the shores of the Canadian lakes.

The weekly return of the Bank of France shows a further increase in the cash on hand of 22,200,000 francs. Bourse was flat on the 29th, rentes closing at 67 francs 50 centimes.

A Turin letter to the Paris Temps, estimates the Italian loss at the battle of Custozza at 12,000.

An Austrian dispatch, dated at Verona, June 28, says that four thousand prisoners and four ten guns were taken from the Italians. The forces under General Cialdini have abandoned their positions on the Po, and are falling back on Bologna with a view of subsequently effecting a junction with the King's army near the upper part of the river Po.

The Austrians have re-descended and occupied Botmie, driving the Italians back to Tyrano. Three Austrian prisoners having been hung on trees by the Italians, the Archduke Albert wrote to the Italian Commander-in-Chief, to the effect that in the event of a repetition of this course, a system of retaliation would be adopted.

Garibaldi was at Adal on the 26th, of June.

The London *News* says that a naval engagement had taken place on Lake Garda. The Austrian gunboats retreated without much fighting.

A dispatch from Ancona, June 27, says: This morning, twelve men-of-war, composing the Austrian fleet, appeared in sight of this port, but are now retiring. The Italian squadron is to follow and attack them. Each Austrian fleet carries 822 guns, and the Italian, 582.

The reports of the battle fought in Bohemia on the 27th ult., are conflicting. Both sides claim the victory.

The latest dispatches from Berlin insist that the Austrians were defeated with a loss of from 8,000 to 4,000, and 5,000 taken prisoners, and this news has caused great rejoicing in the Prussian capital, but so far as can now be ascertained, the Prussians, although victorious in the early part of the day, were finally defeated by the Austrians, and forced to fall back.

The London *Times* sums up the Austrian and Prussian reports as follows: The Austrians driven back by a superior force at Nachad, but at 1 p. m. been joined by Bonin's corps at Skalitz, on the road to Jaromicz; yet, if we may believe the Austrian bulletin dated from Josefstadt, the enemy's attacks were repulsed up to five, we find that the Prussians, pressing forward from Nachad and Mustadt in the morning, came into collision with the Austrian army corps at Skalitz, and were repulsed after six hours fighting, with a loss, as a Vienna telegram of yesterday adds, of eighteen guns and many prisoners.

The Austrians, there is no doubt, had the best in this encounter, though the advantage they obtained may have been by no means decisive. Somewhat similar meetings took place on the position in their invasion of Saxony, the Prussians have been for this last week feeling their way as a reconnoitring frontier of Bohemia and Austrianesia, until wearied with their vain efforts to fall in with their enemy, they pressed forward through no less than three of the mountain defiles, encamping on the plains of Bohemia. At Turnau, Rudolstadt and other places, they drove back the Austrian outposts, but as their columns advanced, they found themselves in the presence of the army of Benedek, which, massed behind Josefstadt and Parschnitz, had long been on the watch for them, and was ready for a spring before they had time to draw up and deploy their forces in the open country. So far as it is possible to judge from the imperfect and somewhat conflicting reports we have received, it would appear that Bonin's corps moved on the rear of the Prussian invasion has been checked for the present, and that further advance into Bohemia will be rendered impracticable.

The London *Times* of the 30th, says: If the Berlin news is reliable, the Prussians have achieved a solid success.

The *Morning Advertiser* believes the rejoicings at Berlin are premature.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* remarks that the time has now come for Europe to know whether or not he is a general.

Further dispatches of the 28th. The proceedings in the House of Lords were merely formal. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone stated that he had received a communication from Lord Derby, requesting an adjournment until the 8th of July, to give time for the formation of the new ministry, so that in the interval until that date the House will not be called upon to expedite any legislatory business. Mr. Bernal Osborne commented upon the extraordinary position of the country in being so long without a Government, in a time when affairs at home and abroad were so unusually complicated. He reprobated in the strongest terms the conduct of the Government for having resigned upon a matter of detail, while they could certainly command a majority in the House. Mr. Gladstone explained the position of the Government, and defended its course.

Attention was drawn to the threatening proceedings which were taking place in London in consequence of the defeat of the Government by the so-called working men. One speaker declared that London was for a time on the previous evening been under mob law, while others contended that there was no reason for alarm, and that the out-door meetings were only natural at such a time.

Sir George Grey explained the police provisions to prevent mischief, should any be intended. Lord Elcho and Mr. Lowe had been hooted by the crowds near the House of Commons, while the residence of Mr. Gladstone was cheered.

Foreign Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, June 30.—Trade at Manchester yesterday was to a moderate extent, and prices were steady at Tuesday's rates. Weather hot and forcing. Richardson, Spence & Co., and Henry Jung & Son, report Flour very quiet. Wheat dull at last quotations; winter red and weather, 11s@11s 6d per central. Corn flat and 6d@1s per quarter easier for old and new. Baltard, Alwyn & Co., and Irvine & McAuliffe report Flour firm and quiet. Pork unchanged. Bacon in demand. Cheese firm for fine but inferior is neglected. Tallow opened firm and active, but closed dull. Sugars quiet but steady. Coffee very dull. Petroleum dull at 1s 10½d@s for refined, spirit, 9d@s per gallon.

LONDON, EVENING.—Baring & Co. report American wheat flour scarce. Flour 28s@s per bbl. Wheat firm at 9s@s. Corn quiet and advancing, barley maintained; winter red 32s@s. Sugar quiet but steady. Coffee firm. Refined Petroleum, 2s per gallon.

Cotton quiet and unchanged on Saturday; sales of 1,000 bbls. Breadstuffs quiet, and steady. Provisions had a declining tendency.

Consols closed on Saturday at 86¾@86⅞; United States five-twenties, 72¾@73; Illinois Central shares, 74@74½; Erie shares, 38¾@38¾.

An Interview with Garibaldi.

[Correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

COMO, Sunday, June 17.—I had no sooner settled down in my cupboard with the incomparable look-out, than I went in quest of General Garibaldi. The General was installed at a handsome private house at the bottom of the main street of Como. Half a dozen wedish, or bayonet fixed, were drawn up across the entrance, as a significant hint to Austrian spies, who are said to be lurking in considerable numbers hereabouts. I soon found the officer on guard, who was a model of polite ness, and learning from him that the General and his staff were at dinner, forbore to disturb them yet awhile. I came back in an hour and a half's time, and without difficulty was allowed ingress to an ante-chamber, which was already crowded with aids and orderlies. At the door of a second apartment I met Garibaldi's indefatigable private secretary M. Basile, who looked about as overworked, but without as zealous, as the stage secretary of a new spectacle. By this gentleman I was formally presented to Canzi, Calvoli and Basso, officers of Garibaldi's staff, and I well know to fame as patriots of the fighting order. The General and his staff were in plain clothes, and can "bide his time." In fact, M. Stansfield's son-in-law, the ambassador to St. Petersburg, and remained for three years at the court of the Czar, Garibaldi's costume is as distinctly acquired there will probably remain barren except under certain circumstances which are not very likely to arise. When I visited St. Petersburg, he was for about six months Embassador at Paris, and was almost as much at home in Berlin. I officiate in the double capacity of Minister for Foreign Affairs and Master of the King's Household. This was in 1862. At that time Prussia was a prey to internal conflict, carried on, however, with a phlegmatic calm and cumbrous slowness which were both incomprehensible and vexatious to English politicians. The Lower Chambers steadily and resolutely resisted the military reorganization, which tended to weaken the control of the civil power and greatly strengthen the standing army. That in this matter the members were guided by a wise instinct is shown by the reluctance of the Austrian army corps at Skalitz, and were repulsed after six hours fighting, with a loss, as a Vienna telegram of yesterday adds, of eighteen guns and many prisoners.

The Austrians, there is no doubt, had the best in this encounter, though the advantage they obtained may have been by no means decisive. Somewhat similar meetings took place on the position in their invasion of Saxony, the Prussians have been for this last week feeling their way as a reconnoitring frontier of Bohemia and Austrianesia, until wearied with their vain efforts to fall in with their enemy, they pressed forward through no less than three of the mountain defiles, encamping on the plains of Bohemia. At Turnau, Rudolstadt and other places, they drove back the Austrian outposts, but as their columns advanced, they found themselves in the presence of the army of Benedek, which, massed behind Josefstadt and Parschnitz, had long been on the watch for them, and was ready for a spring before they had time to draw up and deploy their forces in the open country. So far as it is possible to judge from the imperfect and somewhat conflicting reports we have received, it would appear that Bonin's corps moved on the rear of the Prussian invasion has been checked for the present, and that further advance into Bohemia will be rendered impracticable. It would appear that his abilities are by no means appreciated at the Tuileries, since, when he left the embassy at Paris, his Imperial Majesty conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor. Count Bismark has been not imply named by his disfleced contrymen *Der Mann von Blut and Eisen* (the man of blood and iron). His sufferer is familiar to us all. A large head, capacious forehead, firm, resolute mouth, and eyes that whose political views were so eminently acceptable to him, and in his M. Bismark was intrusted with the conduct of the affairs of the Fatherland at the present moment, the government of Prussia, but was a common source of danger to Germany, and consequently to the peace of all Europe. Though, in point of fact, Austria is not, and has not been for the last few years, in a position to make it. Be that as it may, things always must be, a conservative Power rather than otherwise, sluggish in commencing any novel policy or movement. Hence the hesitation of the Austrian Government, which first began to feel than to attack others, by continual refer ences to the accusations of the Prussian Government in Frankfort was to be, and is certain that difficult and delicate position the Government, which, if united and settled, and Bismark was appointed. Whether anything occurred here to move him to the step he has taken, or whether his naturally overbearing temper cannot be actually ascertained, but the publication of the terms which he dated his manifestations of enmity toward Austria, Hereupon lost any opportunity of debating, the Government of Prussia, and that Austria was not only the hereditary foe of Prussia, but was a common source of danger to Germany, and consequently to the peace of all Europe. Though, in point of fact, Austria is not, and has not been for the last few years, in a position to make it. Be that as it may, things always must be, a conservative Power rather than otherwise, sluggish in commencing any novel policy or movement. Hence the hesitation of the Government, which first began to feel than to attack others, by continual references

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE CRISIS COME.

The resignation of several members of the Cabinet is announced in our telegraphic dispatches from the the capital. We were prepared for such an event by the course that things have taken lately at Washington, particularly at the west end of the avenue. To the same cause we attribute the late re-establishment of unity among the reliable Union members of Congress. And we have no doubt the same unifying effect will be seen in the Union party throughout the country, when the real designs of an assuming faction, so carefully disguised hitherto, shall become generally known.

There has, undoubtedly, been a hope, almost a belief, in the country and among some of the truest men, that the way of restoring the seceded States was less cumbered with difficulty than others supposed, that the difference of views between the President and the Congress was susceptible of reconciliation without a surrender of Union principles, and that there was a middle ground of moderation, ample enough in its extent for both to stand on and labor together for the country's good. And many men, for the sake of the peace and the prosperity of the country, inclined to rally on this middle ground, not doubting that the President would coincide eventually with the patriotic and pacific designs of the party with which he was connected.

But when Cabinet Ministers and Congressmen, and the republican people find that instead of halting there and engaging in the business that they have before them they were all to be marched onward and turned over to the party that has hitherto hung like guerrillas on their flanks and rear, the treachery and the danger were sufficient to bring them to a stand. The members of the cabinet who have resigned have but yielded to the same honorable impulse that led General Cass to resign, in the beginning of the rebellion, as soon as he saw the imbecility or treachery of his chief. The members of Congress who have stood by the Union will now stand as a unit for it on the ground they have taken and for the measures they have presented; and the loyal people will now have another opportunity, as in 1861, to rally for the stars and stripes, and by their ballots assert in thunder tones their determination not to be sold out to the old alliance of slavery and the Democrats. The forbearance and patience with which the great principles of republicanism generally here been discussed and settled in Congress, and which it was reasonable to expect would have some influence on the mind and determination of the President, have been doomed to disappointment. That it is an occasion of regret, it would be affectation to deny. But despondency as to the future, it has no power to produce. The Union sentiment is crystalized around a nucleus that is not subject to capricious change, and though men whom it has honored may spurn it, it will adhere none the less firmly to the glorious Union.

WASHINGTON MANUFACTURES.

The Capital has not been reckoned one of the manufacturing centers of the country. Yet it occasionally launches out with great energy into this department of enterprise, and produces some work that, in texture and ingenuity, excels any of the inventions found in the Patent Office. The attention has recently been directed to the manufacture of a new political organization of very remarkable pattern. The machinery, the mode of operating it, and the entire principle involved are of the most novel character. The design of the enterprise is, like that of the Atlantic cable, to establish a connection and to facilitate a correspondence between parties that are for ever apart. Mr. COWAN and GARRETT DAVIS, with a few others, have entered into partnership, under the firm of the National Union, for carrying on the business—the partnership limited to two years, or may be dissolved within a month. They advertise in the papers, several of which have been started for the occasion, for any amount of *raw* material—the rawer the better—to be worked up into the new party. Thus far, the industry and enterprise of the operators have been more conspicuous than the results of their counsels and toil. Even the material collected seems to be scanty in amount.

But seriously, the attempt of a few persons in Washington, however respectable they may be, to form a new party in the United States obliterating old land marks and abolishing established principles and putting the authority of their positions forth in support of their endeavor, has so much the appearance of official assumption in it, that our republican spirit rises spontaneously in opposition. The gentlemen who are sent by the people to the capital, are not sent there to be rulers over the political opinions of their constituents, nor to be disturbers of peaceful and constitutional organizations which the necessities of the country have brought into existence and operation. And the idea that six or seven men of the great Republican party—"what private griefs they have, we know not, that made them do it"—or forty forlorn Democrats, whose griefs are sufficiently obvious, should undertake to entirely new model the political condition of the country, seems to indicate a sense of their importance and power that leaves little margin for any estimate of the importance, power and intelligence of the people. It is, in fact, an attempt to manufacture a party, irrespective of the great body of the people, and that, a party with selfish designs scarcely veiled by the thinnest pretense to Republican Unionism.

CLEVELAND.

The first thing that greets the traveler approaching Cleveland from the East, is a cloud of smoke rising from its numerous and extensive manufacturing establishments. It is, of course, not so dense or so wide spread as that of Pittsburgh, but it indicates a very respectable progress in manufactures; no one who remembers that only a few years ago when a steamboat shaft was wanted, or any other heavy piece of machinery, it was necessary to send for it to Pittsburgh, and to haul it all the way on a wagon. The large works of Cleveland are chiefly confined to one locality, and so do not by their smoke much mar the beauty of the city, while they add greatly to its wealth.

The streets of Cleveland are wide and cross each other at right angles. The business streets, which are several, have the appearance of life and bustle. Many of the warehouses indicate an extensive trade in the wholesale way. The wharves along the river, and the platforms along the railroads, the vessels and cars loading and unloading, the huge piles of coal and of iron ore, all show the reality of business. What strikes one with the greatest surprise is, the great extent of building. Houses, from those of the rudest and cheapest kind to those of the most costly architecture, are going up in all directions. The cost of materials and labor, which is there, as elsewhere, much above the normal price, appears to be no obstacle to improvements.

For beauty and magnificence, no street in Cleveland or elsewhere excels Euclid street, which for three miles or more is lined with elegant mansions, each surrounded with spacious grounds, varying in extent from five to twenty acres, which are kept in the most perfect order, with lawns, groves, shrubbery and cultivated gardens, according to the taste of the several proprietors.

Of the literature of Cleveland one can, on a transient visit, form an estimate only by its daily press. The number of papers is quite sufficient for the extent of population. They have their political positions well settled, and contain the usual amount of local and telegraphic news. But the rank justly assigned to them in other respects is not as high as their conductors should aspire to among the journals of the country.

Taking it all in all, Cleveland is one of the beautiful places. Its natural position and its internal arrangement and improvement by art and taste make it one of the most agreeable places of residence. And an intelligent and appreciative people have chosen it for their home, and have turned its many material advantages to profit by their enterprise in various departments of business.

OPPOSITE DECISIONS ON THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW.

In the City Court, Louisville, Ky., Judge HARBESON has just made an adverse decision involving the Civil Rights Law. In Maryland, a short time since, a case similar to the Kentucky one was brought before Judge BOWIE, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, involving the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Law, and decided in the affirmative. The Judge decided that a negro was a competent witness against a white person. In the Kentucky case, Judge HARBESON makes the issue squarely upon the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill, and denies in unequivocal terms that the authority of Congress extends to the abrogation of State laws.

In the Kentucky case, a white man named PATRICK BYRON was arraigned in the Court, charged with shooting and wounding, with intent to kill, a colored man, named WILLIAM MONTAGUE. Two colored persons were summoned as witnesses. Their testimony was objected to, on the grounds that the law of Kentucky forbids the admission of negro testimony against white persons. On the other side, it was contended that since the passage of the act of Congress known as the "Civil Rights Bill," negroes are made competent witnesses against white persons.

The Maryland case was this: Dr. SOMERS, of Montgomery county committed an assault upon a colored man in the streets of Rockville, beating him severely. The colored man's wife sued out a warrant on which he was arrested. When the case came before Chief Justice BOWIE, it was contended that the warrant was illegal, as under the laws of Maryland no negro or mulatto could be a competent witness against a white person. The Chief Justice decided, that negroes were competent to testify, and that, in regard to the Civil Rights Bill, it was constitutional so far as relates to the question in dispute.

The cases are similar, as the laws of Kentucky and Maryland are similar in regard to negro testimony. In one State a negro cannot be beaten like a dog, without making his assailant suffer, but in the other State he can. The question is, which Judge construes the laws rightly? This the Supreme Court of the United States will be called on to answer in the Kentucky case.

MR. RAYMOND AND THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A few days since we made some quotations from the New York *Times*, wherein was manifested an alarm lest the Philadelphia Convention and the new party movement, to which it had already committed itself, was going to be perverted to secure the return of the Democratic party to power. The purpose of the movement, as the *Times* was led to suppose, was to build up a party, to which the title prefixed to the call for the Philadelphia Convention, to wit: a "National Union Party," would properly apply. But in this the *Times* begins to suspect it has been deceived; that the Democrats—the genuine Copperheads—are going to take possession of the movement, reinstate the men who for their rebel sympathies were expelled from power, and as far as possible, by securing in their hands the administration of the Government, retrieve the lost cause of the Rebellion. A leap so fearful and fatal, the *Times* may well hesitate to take. That it should draw back is not wonderful, and far more creditable than that it should have listened to the suggestion of a new party with such materials to make it from.

In the issue of the 11th, the *Times* again manifests its utter unwillingness to co-operate in the movement longer, if it is to be perverted to the uses of the Democracy, which it sees is going to be the case. It sees in the indorsement of it by the New York *World*, *News*, and the entire copperhead press, reason enough why decent and patriotic people should stand from under. The following paragraph would seem to amount to a notice that either the copperheads must be kept out, or it will back out, and with it many more who have given the movement their favor:

"It cannot be too early or too clearly understood that the call for a Convention is addressed to the friends of a National Union Party, and to none beside. Old party names, as such, have no place in the invitation. Its terms are applicable alike to Conservative Republicans and Conservative Democrats; and with equal force they exclude thirs (or Copperhead) Democrats as well as Radical members of the Republican or Union Party. Only they are invited who 'sustain the Administration,' and the policy to which the Administration is committed as a sequence of the war. And inasmuch as the policy of the Administration recognizes the righteousness of the war to preserve the Union, and the right solely of loyal men to admission into Congress as representatives of the South, it is apparent that no Democrat of the stripe of the *Daily News* or the *World* can honestly subscribe to the terms of the call. These journals have never publicly repented of their opposition to the war; their views in regard to the Union and the States are to-day as repugnant to the national sentiment as they were two years ago; and they are unlikely to hazard the humiliating attempt to exact evidence of loyalty as a qualification for admission to the National Legislature. Undoubtedly they affect a liking for President Johnson and profess to support his Administration, but the extent of their divergence from his principles and from the course to which he is irrevocably committed, is too evident to be overlooked. They would, therefore, be as much out of place in a National Union Convention as would be a Radical Republican moulded after the fashion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens or Mr. Horace Greeley. Both sections of the extremities are, in fact, explicitly, and we hope effectually, excluded. Both come under the same category. The *Daily News* and the *World*, which were Secessionists while the war was in progress, and still adhere to the logical results of the anti-war policy, may properly remain out in the cold, in common with the *Tribune*, which was disunion before the war began, and intrigued with Vallandigham to bring the war to a dishonorable and disastrous close."

In the caucus of Republican members of Congress, Wednesday night, Mr. RAYMOND is reported to have declared that he had been deceived, and that the *Times* would change its course. Such a declaration would be perfectly consistent with the outgivings of the *Times* for the last week, and while we receive with caution all reports and rumors, we are disposed to credit this. Mr. RAYMOND could not do less if he was not prepared to turn up in the Democratic party, among the SEYMOURS, VALLANDIGHAMS, and the COXES, to take his chances in future with the crew of Copperheads, who, throughout the war, were on the side of the South, and would to-day as soon pay the rebel as the federal debt, and would probably prefer to compromise the matter by repudiating both.

If we are correct in the belief that Mr. RAYMOND at the caucus has been correctly reported, the question arises, what of Mr. WEED and Mr. SEWARD, with whom he was supposed to be acting? Indeed, Mr. WEED is credited with a considerable share of the management of the *Times*, and while his relations in that quarter are comparatively new, to Mr. SEWARD he is bound in the closest relations and by the strongest attachments, running back not less than forty years. We may safely assume that they will not part company now. Mr. SEWARD has seemingly gone over to Tammany, which is the honest station of the Democracy. Is Mr. WEED there with him now? In the above quotation the *Times* repudiates the connection, consequently we conclude that Mr. RAYMOND has separated from them, and that Mr. WEED will soon transfer himself to the *World* or *News*, if he has not already found a lodgment in one or other of those influential supporters of the new movement in the interest of the Democratic party.

—Or, are we to believe that, since Mr. SEWARD wrote his loving Fourth of July letter to Tammany, he has been seized with disgust and a sense of regret? The *World* did not receive the distinguished Secretary's letter well, but ridiculed it and spurned him,—and it may be the Democracy have assigned him to a back seat, which, perhaps, he is not prepared to keep. It may after all be a fact, that Mr. SEWARD, Mr. WEED and Mr. RAYMOND—all three—are together in taking the back track. We shall see.

The New York *Post* has as good as gone over to the Philadelphia Convention movement. Whether it expects to realise its free trade wishes there sooner than by remaining in the Union party, or whether it sees in the company it will meet there greater congeniality, it does not explain. It is difficult to perceive how a paper that has supported the Government for the last five years with the zeal of the *Post*, can now join the ranks of those who fought to destroy it. The *Post* has an ancient anti-slavery reputation, which it shipwrecks by joining those who, if they had the power, would re-establish slavery in every part of the Union.

THERE must be a split in the what-do-you-call-it party. We did suppose everything preceding and succeeding the Philadelphia nuptials was to be altogether lovely, and that ANDREW JOHNSON was to have the undivided affections of the whatdy'r-call-'ums. But this is a mistake. General SHERMAN appears to be the favorite of not a few, and a regular scheme is on foot to bring him out as the Democratic Presidential candidate. The thing threatens to disturb materially the harmony of the coalitionists, and to lend interest to current events.

THE *Herald* is counseling the President to veto the tax bill now in his hands. Such an act would be entirely consistent in the President, and, considering everything, it should astonish no one should the pernicious advice of the *Herald* be adopted.

PERSONAL.

—A Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: It is understood here that George Eshman and Charles R. Train decline to engineer a Johnson Convention in Massachusetts. The men who do it will control the Boston offices. King and Granger are not regarded sound enough for the marshalship. Keyes is also here looking after it.

—The Philadelphia *Press* says: Mr. D. R. Knight, a young Philadelphia artist, whom we believe to be equally talented and ambitious, has lately completed a portrait of Governor Curtin. The public will be glad to learn that the painting is now on exhibition at Earle's gallery. The centrality of the locale will provide every lover of art with a convenient means to witness a production which is as faithful a reflex of Governor Curtin as Governor Curtin is a faithful reflex of Pennsylvania patriotism.

—A dispatch of Tuesday from Annapolis says: "A sad accident occurred last night. A party of seven, composed of five priests and two students, left Annapolis at four o'clock on a pleasure trip down the bay. When off Thomas's Point Father Classens was lost overboard, and while efforts were being made to save him the boat capsized, and Fathers Bradley and Gendeman and the two students, F. F. Kenny and Mr. Runge, were lost. The two survivors clung to the boat, and were taken on board on Thomas's Point, whence they walked to this city on arriving here this morning. A party was sent to search for the bodies, for which a liberal reward has been offered, but failed to recover any of them."

—Mr. Forest's receipts for his first ten nights at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, are said to be $22,000 in gold.

—Major John Tyler, a son of Ex-President Tyler, delivered the annual address last week at commencement exercises of William and Mary College, at Williamsburg, Virginia. His subject was "Virginia and the destinies of the American people under the providences of God," and after showing how much greater Virginia has been than New England, he declared that we are now entering upon a new era, and that emigration is the solution of history.

—Head Center Stephens is in Boston, where he has been warmly received by the several Fenian circles. He spoke of the highest prospects for the cause in Ireland, where he expected to be by the first of January next.

—The wife of Major General Jeff. C. Davis fell overboard from the Louisville mail boat lately, and narrowly escaped drowning. The General sprang in and saved her.

—Among the notable events of the present week, in the Old Dominion, will be the marriage of the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Hon. John Minor Botts to the gallant Colonel B. W. Hoxsey, of Paterson, New Jersey, son of the late Thomas W. Hoxsey, formerly member of the State Legislature from Paterson. This interesting event will take place to-day, the ceremony being performed at the delightful residence of Mr. Botts, at Auburn, near Brandy Station, Virginia. The brave young officer is to lead his charming prize to the altar, distinguished himself by gallant conduct during three years' service in the Army of the Potomac, being seriously wounded in front of Petersburg.

—Lieut. Gen. Grant is going to rusticate at Newport, R. I.

—The Chicago *Republican* is opposed to the re-election to Congress of the Hon. John Wentworth.

—The Right Rev. Bishop Colenso has published a hymn book, and is again in hot water, in consequence.

—The Paris *Moniteur* speaks of the death of the late Brevet Lieut. General Scott in the highest terms of respect for his memory.

—We extract the following from a list of committee appointments in the Legislature of the Sandwich Islands: *Committee on Judiciary*—Hon. J. W. Kenwehunahala, John H. Keinpio, Keohokana, Kaunemano.

—Mrs. Jean Davenport Lander is at Roxbury Mass.; Laura Keene, Providence; Mrs. J. H. Allen, Greenwich, Conn.; Jesse Hoxmer, Bangor; Kate Bateman, at the Highlands of the Hudson; Barney Williams and wife, at Bath, L. I.; Edwin Booth and Manager Stuart, near New London, Conn.; Edwin Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. J. Henderson, at Long Branch; and Wm. J. Coggswell at Niagara Falls.

—Tom King, the ex-champion of the English P. R., has contracted a matrimonial alliance with a daughter of Captain Gales, of the British navy.

—The New Haven *Palladium* says that Gen. Thomas has declined accepting a $60,000 house and lot in Nashville, as a present from his friends, on the ground that he has enough to support himself and wife, and has requested that the money be added to the fund for soldiers' widows and orphans.

—The Emperor of Austria, following the example of the King of Italy and the King of Prussia, issued a manifesto to his subjects, on taking his "hand" in the pending European war, which he closes in these words: "Our hopes are based upon the omnipotent and just God whom my house has always served, and who never abandons those who rely upon His justice." That's a specimen of imperial blasphemy.

—Horace Greeley finished the last page of his Record and concluding volume of his History of the American Conflict at sundown on the eve preceding the glorious Fourth.

—Somebody having accused "Sunset" Cox of keeping a shaving shop in Washington "for the shaving of notes, the buying of mutilated postage stamps and the sueing out of musty claims," he says it is not so; that he is a mere lawyer in New York city, and is there "for life."

—Isaac Toucey, Edmund Burke, Horatio Seymour, Dr. Sparkes, "O. P. F." Buchanan, Thos. H. Seymour, Judge Woodbury and other distinguished Democrats are sounding the praise of a History of the Democracy of the United States commenced sixteen years ago by Hon. Nathan Capan.

—The Palestine (Texas) *News* says that Hon. John H. Reagan, late Postmaster General of the Confederate States, was married there, on the 30th ult., to Miss Mollie Ford Taylor.

ENGLISH FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Satisfactory Reports and Favorable Prospects.

The private letters from England are regarded in financial circles here as highly favorable, and even gold has not responded by advancing in the face of lower quotations from our bonds in London. The premium has, on the contrary, declined, and the "Bulls" are less confident than they were. But was too much to be consequence of the rise in the exports of gold here to 58, was a fall in 5-20s to at least 89, whereas, they come reported at 94@94½, which is 4 per cent. better than was anticipated. It is now pretty safe to say that the news to be received in the next few weeks for our bonds will be of a continuous encouraging character; while the demand will, no doubt, more than absorb all the bonds that can be sent unnaturally.

The London letters report quite a buoyant spirit in financial circles, and all that was wanting to put the cap-stone to a decidedly feeling further was a reduction in the bank rate of interest, which was looked for confidentially on Thursday.

Heavy payments in connection with the transfer of the Galaxies have since been delayed, but of the last steamer, but they had all been met satisfactorily, notwithstanding the rate of discount in the open market had been onerous—say 8@9 9½ per cent.

The eagles sent out from this side on the 17th inst. had all been taken for the Continent, and would not, therefore, appear in the next statement of the Bank of England. There had been, however, arrivals from Australia, which would go into the bank, and no further.

It was almost universally conceded that the effects of the panic were surely passing away. Those who had lost their heads, and who had since been indifferent as to purchases or investments, were now taking advantage of the low prices of bank and other stocks, as well as certain descriptions of produce.

Accounts from the agricultural districts of England continued favorable, and an abundant harvest was almost certain of being realized.

THE PHILADELPHIA WATER QUESTION.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says, the people of the city are agitating the local question of a new supply of pure, fresh water from the Perkiomen in Montgomery county, a distance of twenty-six miles from the city. Perkiomen, and its tributaries drain an area of three hundred and twenty-five miles, and furnish power to two hundred and six mills. Eleven miles above the mouth of the creek there is an excellent site for a dam which would form a splendid lake, from which the water could be conveyed by aqueduct to the city. The level of the water in the creek is one hundred and twenty-five feet above Fairmount, so that a dam sixty five feet high, and one thousand one hundred feet long, would create a back water of six miles and form a lake having a surface of one thousand five hundred acres. It is roughly estimated that the cost of building the dam and aqueduct would be but $7,000,000; store reservoir in the city, $1,000,000; supply mains and contingencies, $2,000,000; and this contemplates works which would furnish to the great reservoir 150,000,000 gallons per day, and distribute to the city daily 75,000,000.

The annual cost for thus supplying Philadelphia would be for interest, sinking fund, repairs, management, &c., $532,000 or $11.39½ per annum per million gallons, when 75,000,000 are furnished.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The tide of emigration is announced to be setting towards Minnesota in larger volume than ever before. It is estimated that over 60,000 emigrants have been brought up the Mississippi river on steamboats, besides which large numbers have come overland by way of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois, crossing the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers at the various ferries. Emigration by way of Lake Superior is also reported.

A New York letter of the 10th says: Notwithstanding what is said in some of the city journals to the contrary, the Papal loan is being rapidly subscribed for here—not ostentatiously, but liberally. One of the Wall street bankers, who is acting as an agent, stated to-day that upwards of a million and a half had been already subscribed, and that the proceeds would be remitted by the Java to-morrow.

Large numbers of freedmen from Wilmington and other places in North Carolina are going every day now, *en route* for towns and villages in Massachusetts, where situations are said to be waiting for them. The immigrants are in charge of Freedmen's Bureau agents.

A little girl eight or nine years of age was brought up in the General Sessions in New York a few days ago and sentenced to the penitentiary for one month, for an attempt to steal $7 worth of artificial flowers at a school commencement. What sort of a punishment they who would let a little child go to prison for $7?

The Liberal successes in Mexico have been followed by quarrels among the adherents to that cause, and it was feared open war would be the result. The Imperialists attribute their bad luck to surreptitious aid to the Liberals from the United States.

The continued and important advance in our bonds is the cause of much pleasurable satisfaction in Treasury circles, and the old rates of 118 and 120, before the war, are regarded as not impossible within the current year.

A man living at a village near Mobile attempted to frighten some girls by wrapping a white cloth round his body and personating a ghost. All ran but one, who pulled out a revolver and deliberately fired six balls into the head and body. At the first shot the ghost fell, but she continued firing. She then went home and related the circumstances, and parties returning to the spot found life completely extinct, two balls having penetrated the forehead, and the other four the region of the heart. The sympathy of the people favored the girl, and she has not been arrested.

The Polish question has come up again on the very eve of an European war. Austria, Russia, Prussia and France are already taking it into their calculations of the future, and even Italy is striking a great legion of Polish volunteers. Amidst these contending forces, may it not be that Poland will once again rise from her ashes, and be come the bulwark against Russian encroachments and ambition, as she formerly was against the Turks? One thing is certain, so long as that unfortunate nation remains divided and enslaved, there cannot be enduring prosperity in Europe.

At a largeand enthusiastic meeting of citizens at Council Bluffs, Iowa, the citizens voted to accept a proposition from the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to construct a branch of that line to that city. The amount of stock asked for was subscribed on the spot.

A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette*, writing from Perce, says: The catch of codfish is very small, so far. We have a large fleet of Nova Scotia fishing vessels in the Gulf, and they also complain of the scarcity of cod, salmon and mackerel. Some of the salmon fishermen have done very well.

Our information from different portions of the country, says the Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent*, is that the yield of wheat the present harvest is much better than was anticipated. Only half the crop has been harvested. The corn crop is very promising indeed. There has been too much rain for the cotton, but a month of favorable weather will restore it to a healthy growth, and wonderfully, and we may expect an average yield of the staple.

It is reported that a marked change in the Horse Shoe Falls at Niagara has occurred within a few days. Large portions of rock have given way on the west side, and the coming fall now more of a triangular appearance. The whole is said to add to its beauty. It has been demonstrated that the Falls recede ten or twelve inches a year.

The English Congregationalists and Baptists are collecting money for a college they should not be one people. As the English Baptists are largely "open communion" in their views, with the same essential ideas upon church polity as the Congregationalists or Independents, the line which divides them is very narrow.

Indiana's advances to the General Government, amounting to $700,000, are being audited in Washington, and will soon be paid. This amount will be applied to the payment of the State debt.

Speaking of the alleged offer of the Island of Sardinia by the King of Italy to Napoleon, as the price to be paid for needed help, the New York *Times* says: The report is scarcely credible, supposing, that is, that Victor Emmanuel is sincere in desiring the Italian unity for which he is fighting. The offer of the whole of the kingdom as a compensation for aid in gaining it for other, would be a sad comment upon unification.

The first cargo of lumber received from Jacksonville, Florida, since the close of the war, arrived at Fall River, Massachusetts, last week. It consisted of one hundred and twenty thousand feet of the finest Southern pine boards.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, of New Jersey, have nearly completed the laying of a double track on their road.

The New York Board of Aldermen has concurred with the Board of Councilmen, in overriding the message of Mayor Hoffman, vetoing a resolution directing a contract to be made with certain gas companies for lighting the city for a term of twenty years, at an expense of about $20,000 in the aggregate.

It is reported that a number of wealthy New York citizens are about to form an organization of exempt firemen for the purpose of visiting the Paris exposition in 1867.

Bell's Life in London says that a wonderful old man named Thomas Bartram, of Harome, in the North Riding, has for twenty-four years walked to and from his work on Lord Feversham's estate, which is equal to eighty two thousand miles, or nearly the distance of four times around the earth.

The London *Field* says it is the larva of a beetle known to science as the *Dytiscus Marginalis* which is the heretofore unknown cause of the death of so many gold fishes. The insect sits outside the fishes back and eats into his flesh.

The Hilliputian ship of Capt. Hudson which sailed from New York on Monday, bound for London, was spoken on the following day, twenty miles southeast of the Highlands, lying in a heavy sea. She was hove to under a foretop sail, and was behaving well—the pilots report—equal to a large ship.

"Squire Brigham," by "Major Winfield," a son of "Hambletonian," was sold not long ago to Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, for $14,000. He is a stallion of great speed, and is to keep company with the noted "Goldsmith" mare. The owners of "Dexter," "Lady Thorn," "George Wilkes," "Toronto Chief," "Postboy," etc., have given us their opinion that the fastest stock the world ever saw will be the issue of this arrangement.

General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Col. Ricker, Superintendent of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, has been tendered and has accepted, the General Superintendency of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. He is spoken of as one of the best railroad men the United States. His indomitable energy and rare executive capacity, will find congenial employment in the management of the Great Central railroad of Pennsylvania.

What Will the Ladies Do?

The Pall Mall *Gazette*, in discussing the woman's rights question, makes the following startling revelation: "But it is growing daily more difficult to become a wife, and, if we believe Dr. Farr, to become a mother also. With regard to the first point, it is demonstrably impossible for all our women—nay, for more than two-thirds, or even less—to marry, because there are many more women than men, and there are many men who cannot and many who will not marry; and, as to the second position, Dr. Farr has announced that there are in England and Wales some more than one million of childless families, while other authorities affirm that our race is so far less prolific than in former times that in our large towns two children for each married couple has come to be the average."

WASHING HANDS.—If the water has lime in it, use very little with soap, because the soap has to dissolve the lime before it will act well upon the matter it is intended to remove; merely dipping the fingers in the water to take up just enough to make a solution of soap sufficient to take up the dirt is, with hard water, the only way to get the most soap and least to the hands. When the dirt is removed, rinse the hands in plenty of water, or in two portions of water if there is not plenty. The barbarous old practice, which we still often see, of washing with soap in one portion of water, is a proof that those who practice it have not even thought about it; the soap is worse than most of the dirt it is used to remove, and unless it be thoroughly washed away from the hands, clothes, or whatever it is used upon. Brown soap is useful for the toilet, and the economy of it is small—too small for even the poorest to think of in comparison with the offensiveness of it.

FRANCE AND MEXICO.—The following extract from a French newspaper of recent date, would indicate that Napoleon, instead of withdrawing his troops from Mexico, was still sending reinforcements to aid Maximilian, and that Austria, notwithstanding her pledges to our Minister at Vienna that no more men should be sent there, was doing the same thing: "A detachment of the Foreign Legion, consisting of four commissioned officers and one hundred and ninety non commissioned officers and soldiers, from Ajaccio, arrived at Toulon, on the 16th inst., and started the same evening for St. Nazaire, from whence they will take passage on board the Imperial transports Eugenie or Vera Cruz. A number of Austrian officers, belonging to the Imperial army in Mexico, who were to have left for that country on the Tampico, but were detained in Austria, have also arrived at St. Nazaire for the purpose of embarking for Mexico."

CROPS.—The Agricultural Department has received information showing that the crops throughout the country are in a better condition than had been anticipated, as the weather during the spring was very unfavorable. The present appearance of the corn crop is promising, and the oat crop throughout the whole country is unsurpassed. All cereals promise a large yield, and it is expected that the crops will be unusually heavy.

THE PARK QUESTION.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

My attention was directed to a Public Park by an article in the *Chronicle* of the 25th day of April last, signed F. R. B., which I thought was well timed. I have been looking anxiously ever since for some of our City Fathers, or some of our public spirited men, to move in the matter—but as usual they have all been silent on the subject. It is useless to argue the imperative necessity of a Public Park in or near our flourishing city—all, I believe, agree in the great utility of such a place of public resort. The moral and healthful effect it would have upon the community at large would be very great. A Public Park has been talked about in Pittsburgh ever since I was a small boy, and when I look back, I begin to think that was a long time ago. Boyd's Hill, Scott's Fields, the Basin lot, and many other sites in and about the city have been examined, discussed and abandoned in their turn, and severally taken up for building purposes.

The time has now arrived when we ought to act, not talk alone, and we have benevolent and moneyed men enough, who could easily put this matter through. Is it necessary to do more than call attention to it? and direct their attention to the great importance of a Public Park to the comfort, health and morals of this community? We have had enough of such Park's as Scotch Hill. We want a good Public Park for the whole community, for the rich, the poor, and strangers visiting our city. Some place where the weary can rest their limbs and snuff the pure air of our beautiful hills that surround our city. There is not a city in the country the size of Pittsburgh that has not reserved a beautiful spot for a Public Park, owned and supported by the public for the public good. And why should Pittsburgh be behind other cities of less importance? We have the wealth and enterprise, and it is only necessary for some influential persons to move in this matter, and success will surely crown their efforts. And what is more, we have some beautiful sites near the city yet left. Our rugged hills are peculiarly adapted by nature to be adorned and beautified by the art of man. We have many enchanting streams and rivulets of great beauty, and commanding positions, from which all the surrounding country can be seen at one expansive view. And why are not some of these beautiful spots secured before it is forever too late?

We, as a nation, have just passed through a great struggle; the war has been gloriously ended, and we now have leisure to do something for our own happiness, and for the happiness of millions who will follow us for ages yet to come. In a pecuniary sense, the investment would be a good one. The Park would not depreciate in value, but every year would add to its value; it would more than pay the interest on the money, and the increase in the future it would afford, would more than compensate for the investment. We owe much to the working classes; they have been truly called the "bone and sinew" of the country. This was fully demonstrated in the late great struggle that our beloved country has just passed through—our rights, our sacred liberties and our country and our homes were defended, maintained and perpetuated by the working classes, "the bone and sinew" of our country. They fought our battles and shed their precious blood on the battle field, and strewed our land with honors for us and for future generations. They are also the great producers; it is through their exertions the great resources of the country are developed and created. We as a community, convinced that I have been not mistaken, will permanently extend, that I can conscientiously recommend to the City Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and where they will be ready to receive favors.

F. R. B.

Late pastor of Beaver Street Presbyterian Church, ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866.

To the Agents for DR. JOSEPH E. SPPEGEL'S CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fourth street.

Price: One Dollar per Bottle. Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Sent by Express anywhere.

mh22-lyaw3m

WHEELER & WILSON'S

LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

We would advise a man to forego a thresher and reaper, and purchase with a ball rather than to see a wife wear her health, vigor and life away in the everlasting "stitch, stitch, stitch," when a Sewing Machine can be obtained. The WHEELER & WILSON is an invaluable aid in every household. We have had several different kinds on trial, and after six years' service the WHEELER & WILSON has taken the precedence as the best where all kinds of sewing are to be done in a family.

—From the Agricultural, Monongahela House.

These Machines have MORE IMPROVEMENTS, MAKE LESS NOISE, are MUCH MORE SPEEDY and SIMPLE in operation than any Machine in the market.

WM. SUMNER & CO.,

jo28 NO. 27 FIFTH STREET.

MOTH AND FRECKLES.

Ladies afflicted with discolorations on the face called moth patches, or freckles, should use PERRY'S celebrated Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, 49 Bond street, New York. Sold by all Druggists in Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Price $2 00. my16-m-w-sw-y-3m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will hold its next regular meeting on Tuesday, July 17th, at 3 P. M., in the Library Room, Court House. By order of the President. JAMES D. REE Sec.

SALT WELL and WORKS for RENT.—The Salt Well, Works and Dwelling attached thereto, known as the IRWIN SALT WORKS, situate Mile Run, on first fork of the Monongahela River, will be rented for a term of years. Proposals will be received for the same until the 1st of August next, addressed to me, at 120 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh.

jy13-15 JOHN H. IRWIN.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, situate in Allegheny city, capable of doing an extensive business, and which will be sold cheap. Apply at the office of the undersigned, who will sell the whole or a part of the interest in the same. For further information apply to

B. McLAIN & CO.,
jy13 122 Fourth street.

ECCE HOMO.

The demand for this extraordinary book does not by any means diminish. We are ready to-day with a fresh supply, having been unable to answer our orders for the past few days.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,
jy13 93 Wood street.

ROOMS FOR RENT, WITH BOARDING.—Two finely situated chambers, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for families or single gentlemen, with first class boarding. Reference required. Apply at 218 Robinson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny City. jy12-1*

TO LET—
ONE or TWO FURNISHED ROOMS,
Without board, to single gentlemen. Inquire at
No. 365 FEDERAL STREET,
jy12-6 Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A Two Story Frame Dwelling in Birmingham, on Center Street, between Carson and Washington streets, containing 5 Rooms and finished attic. The house has been newly painted and papered. Possession given immediately.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
W. W. ——,
jy12 Room No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

COAL MINE FOR SALE.—The IRON CITY COAL COMPANY offers for sale, or lease for a term of years, their valuable coal mine, with 80 acres of timbered land, good buildings and mining facilities, on Ohio River, near Yellow Creek. The coal is good prospects for an inexhaustible supply. The mine has been successfully worked for the last eight years, and has proven to be of the greatest purity and richness. Apply to PETER WHITE, Esq., or DARMASLUTZ, Pittsburgh; P. HERWIG, Wellsville, O., or J. L. BELL, 10 A Water Block, Cleveland.

jy12-7m

PROPOSALS—Will be received by the undersigned, for the filling up of the Four Mile Run Trestle Work on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, until 20th inst., noon.

SIGISMUND LOW,
jy12-8 Principal Assistant Engineer.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the erection of the Dome and Towers of St. Paul's Cathedral, on Grant street, up to the 21st.

The building of the Dome and Towers will form each a separate contract. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office. It is further stipulated that each contract be completed within a certain limited time.

C. BARTBERGER, Architect.
jy12-A

10,000 ACRES LAND FOR SALE.

Liberal Terms to Settlers.

Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Co

Weekly Commercial.

JOY COMETH IN THE MORNING.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Oh doom not they are least alone
Whose lives a peaceful lowly course keep;
For God, who pities men, hears every groan,
And bends to every ear that weeps.

The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of woe and pain
Are promises of happier years.

There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may hide a evening guest,
But joy shall come with early light.

Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though ill its common gifts deny,
Though with a piercing and broken heart,
And spurned of men, he goes to die.

For God hath marked each sorrowing day
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all His children suffer here.

THE NORTHWESTERN INDIAN COMMISSION.

THE GREAT SIOUX SUN DANCE.

Indian Devotion to the Sun—The Procession—Erection of a Lodge—The Dance—Barbarous Tortures—Indian Endurance.

ON BOARD STEAMER "BEN JOHNSON," }
UPPER MISSOURI, June 18, 1866. }

The Northwestern Indian Commission, consisting of Governor Newton Edmunds, of Dacotah, Major General S. R. Curtis, Hon. Orrin Guernsey, of Wisconsin, and Rev. H. W. Reed, of Iowa, assembled for the first time in full Board at Fort Sully, and while assembled here, the Indians held what they termed the great "Sun Dance," which is of so rare an occurrence that persons who have spent a long term of years in the Indian country never witnessed it—a description of which, I have no doubt, will be interesting to the numerous readers of your paper.

INDIAN "SUN DANCE."

Nine or ten different tribes of the Sioux nation of Indians had gathered together at Fort Sally to meet the Commissioners, and had spread their camps on the plain surrounding the Fort, numbering nearly 500 lodges and about 3,000 souls. They were engaged in their usual routine of Indian camp life—the men, loafing, smoking, sporting and eating; while the squaws were doing the work of collecting fuel, bringing water, herding their numerous ponies, or toiling at the still more laborious drudgery of dressing buffalo robes or other skins.

On the 20th day of May, we were duly informed by the Indians that a religious performance was to commence, which would be attended by some boisterous but entirely innocent demonstrations, and we invited the commandant of the Fort who, the Indians were afraid, might mistake their merriment for actual hostilities. Preparatory to the occasion, lodges were removed, so as to make a clear field of several acres in extent, where it was proposed to locate the "Sun Dance." On the day appointed, large numbers were seen coming some miles distant to gather poles and bushes for the accommodations and decorations of a great lodge. Which was to be the scene of the strange rites to dedicate themselves to their sacred services. About noon two horsemen on the bare hills that overlook the River and Fort, were seen riding round in a small circle at full speed to give warning of the approaching procession. Soon a great dust arose from the valley of Cherry Creek, and the heads of a moving forest of boughs borne by men on foot and on horseback, emerged from the hills and approached the "tented field," where several thousand Indians, old and young, had assembled to see the wonderful sight. The footmen bore a pole some forty feet long, with bushes at the top, and many bore wooden forks, flanked by hundreds, now bearing bushes, and all singing the Indian dirge, no universal tongue, cut all Indian tribes from the Rio Grande to the British possessions, and apparently only varied with a few extra yells to suit this special occasion. Moving thus for some time slowly till the procession had strung out several hundred yards on the plains, the song suddenly changed. The men on horseback, covered with bushes, especially on their heads and backs, dashed forward at full speed toward and through the Indian camp, screeching and yelling and gesticulating as none but savages can do. Swift and onward, the swarm proceeded down the miles of lodges and back, dashing over obstacles, throwing horses and riders, and finally taking a swift, circular motion in line round the place designated for their temple. Here those on foot had now assembled, and, sooner than I have written this description, they had erected a circular wall of green bushes about six feet high and sixty feet in diameter, open about twenty feet on the east. The horsemen deposited their boughs, and all retired, closing the first day's arrangement for the great worship of the Sun.

Early on the next morning the horsemen again rode at frightful speed through the whole camp, yelling, firing guns, dashing at the fort as in full charge, and again retiring, after the horses and men seemed exhausted with their violent exertions. In the meantime the great pole was erected in the center of their pavilions, and with the aid of their wooden forks and poles, a partial roofing of lodge skins had been spread as a sloping roof, giving the whole the general appearance of a neat round tent, decorated with two red streamers that floated from the lusty top of the erected pole. This center pole was no support, but was disconnected from everything. It seemed a sort of sacred rod, erected as the devotional center of all their performances. Various skins, (calf, bear, wolf and other Indian ornaments were suspended on this shaft and at own around it. On the south side of the tent a large number of musicians, with large and small Indian drums, and a tight dry hide, were seated, and at the proper time, by beating with sticks and moaning their doleful chants, they made hideous and boisterous noise during the long continued ovations.

At high noon, the dancers, twenty-four in number, had taken their station in single line on the north side of the center pole. They were decorated with strips of beaver and weasel skins. Each had his whistle or little trumpet, that uttered a shrill, piercing sound. They were naked down to their waists, and generally painted a dull blueish clay color, except one, who was painted black, with red fringes about his eyes. They all wore a light shirt made of native skin, which hung down to their ankles. Thus standing close in line, with their faces and eyes fixed on the burning noonday sun, the music began, and they moving to its steady notes began their devotional monotonous "sun dance."

Like all Indian dances, this consists of short jerking, jumping motions by merely raising the head, and as the drum commenced, with each stroke of the stick, they went up and down, uttering a sound to their whistle and holding in their hands some offering, stretched out toward the sun in solemn token of adration. Occasionally, as nature seemed exhausted, they would stop and smoke, but no water or food could touch their lips and their rests were short, and so on the dance was resumed by the renewal of the hideous monotony of the drums. All day and all night the continued exercise was faithfully performed by all who could endure the toilsome exertions.

On the next day, June 1st, the services took a new form. Each dancer was seated near the sacred center pole to undergo graver tortures. Two operators, one with an awl, and the other with a butcher knife, were seated on either side. The one with the awl would pierce the skin and flesh of the arm, raising up a conical piece, which the man with the butcher knife would cut about one-half or three fourths of an inch long. These cuts were made in each arm, in several places. Some had several strokes and several below each arm. The devotee must show no emotion, and it was surprising to see the fidelity and endurance exhibited in this regard. One uttered a mournful cry, but our interpreter informed me that these cries were only supplications or wishes devoutly made to the "Good Spirit," but many of the dancers were further tortured by cuts on their breasts and back. The awl was thrust in and the flesh and skin raised, and a section or cord, about six of seven was thrust through. Generally a triangular stick about the size of a lead pencil was stuck through. A cord or rope was attached to the stick, and the ropes were attached to the center pole. The dancer would pull on the ropes as he danced till the flesh and skin would tear out. This would sometimes take hours of dancing and much hard pulling, to tear away the strong flesh and tough skin. One who had two attached to his two breasts, leaned back, dancing and pulling, till the flesh seemed to be drawn out three inches from his bones. Finally he leaned back, throwing nearly his whole weight before they tore out. The Indian painted that was the most intense performer. He had four of these setons arranged, two on his breast and two on his back, attached by four ropes to the pole above his head. He danced incessantly. In the afternoon he seemed much exhausted, but still with eyes turned toward the sun, and uttering faint sounds with his whistle, he danced on, pulling at the four ropes till he tore them all loose. But he looked pale and exhausted, and still without change of position or form, continued his weary performance. Another had four setons attached to the breast and back, and to the ropes were attached four old dry buffalo heads, including the pith of the horns. These setons attached, were suspended so as to hang about his hips and shake as he danced in vain effort to shake them off. Although they were large, and probably would weigh twenty pounds, he continued to dance without tearing out the setons. Finally he gave a friend a horse to take them by the horns and tear them out.

As these victims thus displayed their heathenish fervor, their female friends came in and had their arms cut in several places, to show their devotional sympathy with their devotees. But the "Sun dance" which had thus continued more than twenty hours, and the whole exhibition three days, was finally concluded on the third day. The dancers, according to this ritual, gave away to their friends all their property, horses, tents, robes and blankets. All had to be sacrificed. They had been somewhat annoyed and oppressed with heat in consequence of the great crowd of soldiers and citizens who crowded around them, and this was given as the reason for the adjournment. But some of the dancers had really left from exhaustion, and had been borne away by their friends; and at last accounts, when we left on the 12th instant, the sun painted black was not expected to live. I doubt whether he will survive this terrible ordeal. The scene closed, leaving on my mind only a picture of terrible superstition and sanguinary barbarity, such as I hope never to witness again. I cannot narrate the facts so as to give an adequate idea of the ghastly horror of the exhibition, but the scene will never be effaced from my memory, and hundreds who witnessed it will bear me testimony to its almost unheard of atrocity. The sad and pitiful spectacle of these fiendish superstitious devotion is disregard of all the missionary efforts of our people.—*Chicago Tribune.*

CHICAGO.—A Chicago letter gives the following statistics of that city for the past year: Next in point of interest is our new city directory just issued. It is worthy of mention that the canvass for the same commenced on the 2d of May last, so that in sixty days a new directory was made and given to the public. Last year the increase in the number of names was 11,000 over the preceding year. In the present volume we have an increase over last year of 21,922—making the present list of names 71,665. The Smiths held their own, having representations to the number of 881; Browns, 393; Johnsons, 635. Among the letters, s reigns supreme, with 7,125 following. Among the trades, &c., the following appear: Saloons (1,661); groceries, 671; boarding houses, 369; commission merchants, 469; physicians, 209.

THE SPRINGFIELD INSURANCE COMPANIES, The Springfield, Mass., *Republican*, adds to the losses of Springfield offices by the Portland fire, says:

The Fire and Marine of this city will weather the blow successfully, but not without making an assessment upon its stockholders. Its surplus has been reduced to $20,000 or $30,000 by previous losses, in excess of its income and dividends during the last two years. The Massasoit, whose capital was previously impaired, will be so crippled as to render it advisable to wind up. The Hampden, which was already closing up its affairs, and intending to surrender its charter, will have all its remaining balance of capital, about 60 per cent., swept away by this great loss.

CUSTOM REVENUE.—The receipts from customs at the ports of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending June 30, were as follows: Boston, $403,650 81; Philadelphia, $134,642 25; Baltimore, $77,226 26; total, $615,519 32. It is estimated that the receipts for the fiscal year will amount to $170,000,000.

LAGER BEER.

How the Beverage is Made—How Much it Costs—The Quantity Consumed, Etc.

Twenty years ago Lager Beer was unknown in the United States, save to the Teutonic element of society, and with the constant increase of that peculiar foreign nationality, German customs have been introduced. The first Lager Beer crank in America was brought to the city of New York from Germany. The cost of importation necessarily made the retail price very high, and but few Germans could afford to indulge in the luxury of drinking their native beer. It was but a short time, however, before the manufacture of the article was begun, and now there are millions of dollars invested in that narrative business. There are two kinds of lager beer made—one for winter use and the other for a summer drink. That made for winter use requires less time in brewing, and can be put in market as soon as brewed, while summer beer must be stowed away for many months. Lager beer is made from malt and hops, and can only be brewed in the cold winter months. In the fall of the year the malt is purchased, and stored away until about the last of December, soaked for sometime in cold water. When sufficiently softened and swelled, warm water is added, and the temperature of the water increased gradually until the whole mass is almost boiling. This process extracts all the saccharine matter from the malt, leaving of the grain nothing but the "hull." This liquid is called *wort*. From the mash-tubs the liquor is drawn into large kettles, where hops are added, and the whole mass boiled for about two hours. It is then cleared to the coolers, which are simply immense sheet iron pans, surrounded by stand and occupying the whole of the upper floors of the brewery. The beer is poured into these pans to the depth of two or three inches, the windows and doors of the building being thrown open, and the liquor thus speedily cooled. It is then drawn off into huge fermenting tubs, where a little yeast is added to facilitate the fermentation. Here the beer remains from six to twelve days according to the temperature of the atmosphere, until it has worked off all impurities. The beer then, in its purified state, is drawn into large tanks, holding from twenty to thirty barrels, and stored away in immense cellars for summer use. The process of manufacturing lager beer occupies about one month, after which it requires to stand about four months before it is ready for use. The winter beer is similarly made, but does not require so much stock, and does not need to stand so long before use. Brewers find no difficulty in supplying the demand for beer in winter, but in summer they could sell double the amount they have on hand. Lager beer must be kept in a cool place, and excluded from the influence of the atmosphere. The difficulty in procuring these cool and secure places, accounts for the scarcity of lager being able to meet the demand for beer in summer.

With the advent of hot weather comes the brewers' harvest. His beer is sold to retailers in barrels, half or quarter barrels, as may be desired. These are filled and delivered at night and delivered as early in the morning as possible. No other work is done at the brewery during the day except the filling and sending out and bringing in of beer barrels. Of these, he must have a large supply, one-half requiring cleaning while the remainder are in use. But one compartment of the cellar is opened at a time, and when opened the beer must be exhausted as soon as possible, for if exposed long to the atmosphere it would spoil. More quarter-barrels are sent out than any other size, each quarter-barrel holding about one hundred glasses of beer. This quantity is delivered to the retailer for $3. There is sold in New York about 300,000 barrels, of thirty-one gallons each, of lager-beer annually—say ten gallons to each habitant. Of this only about one-third is sold during the winter months.

One district in Bavaria, containing a population of 200,000 people, consumes by far more lager beer annually than does New York with its million inhabitants. Previous to our late war the price of lager beer was but little more than one-half what it is at present, and the prospect of its being reduced again. Much has been said and written about the deleterious drugs introduced into the manufacture of lager beer. We are assured by prominent brewers that nothing of any foreign substance is used without great risk. Great care has to be exercised even now to prevent the beer from souring, and the putting in of any foreign substance would most certainly produce that result. Lager beer is becoming daily more and more popular, and the Germans contend that it will shortly drive from the market the heavier and more intoxicating beverages. There are now in the United States upwards of 1,500 lager beer breweries.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.

WM. HENDERSON ..... Lessee.
CHAS. H. DUPREZ ..... Manager.

An entire new bill for THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, July 12th, 13th and 14th, by the gigantic and famous

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Original New Orleans Metropolitan
MIN-STREL
Introducing UNCLE SNOWBALL'S GHOST,
YOUNG EPH'S JUBILEE,
THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN,
THE IRON CHEST,
LOWELL HIRED MEN,
Grand Fancy Dances, new sentimental and Comic Ballads, by Bohenay, Wambold, Duprez, Benedict, Holmes, Bishop and Murphy. Charley Reynolds as on the Rose and to night. An extraordinary bill in rehearsal for next Monday. jy12:

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERY
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.

Gentlemen and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the Commercial office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have a private one of the same. le25-1y

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

R. & W. Jenkinson.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

TOBACCO

SNUFF AND SEGARS,

Third Door from Suspension Bridge, Allegheny.

Branch Store at SALEM, OHIO. jy9

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COKE, COAL, LIME—
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

YARD—MARION AV., ALLEGHENY CITY.
OFFICE—No. 48 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. je28

COAL, COAL.

Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.

GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r

Miners and shippers of best

YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,

For gas, manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Osceola Station, Connellsville railroad.

Barges loaded with dispatch.
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.
Office, 31 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

N. J. BIGLEY

Is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with superior article of well screened

Lump and Nut Coal

YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACKET LANDING.

Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glassworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. ap14-1y

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.

To the Millinery Trade.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in

Straw and Millinery Goods.

BONNETS AND HATS

In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.

Millinery Goods.

FULL LINES OF

BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSION,
CRAPES, &c.,
FRAMES, BLONDS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET WIRE and
HAT BLOCKS.

As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 & 79 Market street.
ap18

WE, THE SUBSCRIBERS,

have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly, passed the 1st day of March, 1836. The partnership to be conducted under the name of

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

In the City of Pittsburgh, and for the purpose of manufacturing and selling STEEL, and its products.

The general partners are REUBEN MILLER and CHAS. PARKIN, of the City of Pittsburgh, and GEORGE W. BARR, of the Borough of Lawrenceville. The special partners are SAMUEL M. KIER and SAMUEL DUFF, of the Borough of Lawrenceville.

Each of the special partners have contributed Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in cash. The said partnership to commence on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1866, and to terminate on the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of DECEMBER, 1873.

REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR,
CHAS. PARKIN,
General Partners.
SAMUEL M. KIER,
SAMUEL DUFF,
Special Partners.

WM. MILLER, Phila. ..... C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh

Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

And Importers of

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. jy11

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

Manager ..... W. H. LEAK.

Grand Complimentary Benefit tendered to MISS LOUISA SYLVESTER.

By the
EDWIN ADAMS DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.
SATURDAY EVENING, July 14th, 1866.

The performance to commence with, MAID WITH THE MILKING PAIL.

Millie, (with song) ..... Miss Louisa Sylvester.

To be followed by the 3 act drama of NICK OF THE WOODS. To conclude with the Farce of NAN, THE GOOD FOR NOTHING.

Nan, (with dance) ..... Miss Louisa Sylvester.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock. jy12:y

BANKS AND BANKERS.

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

No. 33 Fifth Street.

CAPITAL - - - - $500,000.

DISCOUNTS DAILY AT 12 M.

Deposits received and collections made on all accessible points on the most reasonable terms.

JOSHUA RHODES, Pres. *pro tem.*
R. W. MACKEY, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

JOSHUA RHODES, of J. Rhodes & Co.,
C. C. HUSSEY, of Hussey, Wells & Co.,
REESE OWEN, of F. Sellers & Co.,
D. R. GALWAY, No 337 Liberty Street,
J. W. COOK, of Anderson, Cook & Co.,
THOS. S. BLAIR, of Shoenberger & Co.,
JAS. T. WOOD of Wood Matthews & Co.,
R. F. SMYTH, of Chess, Smyth & Co.,
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR. jy11:ss

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE,

COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

Capital - - - $500,000

Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.

Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United States, on favorable terms. UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and Sold.

OFFICERS.

A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. TORRY, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, WM. PHILLIPS, GEO. H. LOCKHART, WM. H. BROWN, JOHN MELLON, WM. REED, ALLEN KIRPATRICK, JOSEPH H. HILL, WM. S. HAVEN.

jy2-sod

H. B. FRY,

BANKER,

NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government State, Railway, Mining and Express Securities negotiated on the most favorable current terms. Any information promptly furnished by mail. jy7-1y

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

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DEPEW & POTTER,

BANKERS,

No. 11 Broad Street,

NEW YORK.

Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.

Collections made on all points.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, HENRY W. POTTER. (Late Secretary of State.)

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA. (late Pittsburgh Trust Company.) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, and the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer their services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c.; receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and clerks.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN, ROBERT S. HAYS, THOMAS BELL, THOS. WISEMAN, ALEX. SPEER, FRANCIS G. BAILEY, JOHN H. KALTON, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES McMILLIN, President, JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier

jy9

HOTELS.

MERCHANTS HOTEL,

Formerly Girard House,

Corner of Smithfield and Third Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

This Hotel has been thoroughly repaired, newly painted, papered, carpeted, and newly furnished and bedding throughout. Location central, and connection with all the railroads. Every attention will be given to guests.

S. H. RIAL,
PROPRIETOR.

jy30

WHITE HOUSE,

PERRYSVILLE, ALLEGHENY, COUNTY, PA.

J. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.

This pleasant resort is within a short drive of the city, over one of the finest roads in the vicinity, and a road leading from the city now, in fact, at all places easy of travel. The table is supplied with the best the market can afford, while a choice supply of pure liquors, ale, best cigars, &c., may be had at the bar. Remember the WHITE HOUSE, Perrysville Plank Road. my16-3m

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

my30-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE—

Cor. Main and Mercer streets,

GREENVILLE, PA.

H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.

POSTOFFICE BOX 59. ap27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,

606 AND 608 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business.

IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare with any Hotel of its size in Philadelphia, being located in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable stopping places for merchants and Travelers. Board—$2 25 per day.

Cars of the P. R. R. pass the door every 5 minutes.

ap19-3m THOS. H. B. SANDERS, Proprietor.

JAMES ONSLOW,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Claim Agent, Collector and Scrivener.

Office—In Commercial Counting Room,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special attention given to Collections in Western counties.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.,

Have received a large and superior assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTING,

Kid, Goat and Morocco Button

Congress and Lace Balmorals

FRENCH KID SLIPPERS,

TIES AND BUSKINS.

ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF

CHILDREN'S FANCY SHOES,

ALL COLORS.

Also, a large stock of Gents', Boys' and Youths'

FRENCH CALF BOOTS, BALMORALS and CONGRESS GAITERS,

Which are sold at reasonable prices at

No. 31 Fifth Street.

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO.

jy1

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

Suitable for a Dairy Farm, in Ross township, 3½ miles from Pittsburgh, near Lightcaps old stand, on the Perrysville Plank Road on which is erected a good substantial Gothic House, containing nine rooms, with all modern improvements, with Tenant House, Spring House and the best of water; also a large Bank Barn with stabling for 35 to 40 head of stock; a fine orchard containing about 700 fruit trees in full bearing, together with a large variety of grapes. The farm contains about 41 acres, all well watered with the best of springs, and in the highest state of cultivation. Will be sold on reasonable terms. For further particulars address

GEORGE HOLGROVE,
Box 306 Pittsburgh City P. O.
or
JONES & PEARSON,
Attorneys at Law, Pittsburgh, or
JAMES M. TAYLOR,
Alderman, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

jy6:s8

BRICK HOUSES

FOR SALE,

In the Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh. The undivided One-Third part of the two new BRICK HOUSES, which can be bought by applying to Mrs. KEELY, on the premises, or to P. DEMPSEY,
Braddock's Field.

FOR SALE--

500 Acres Coal,

Near Mansfield, on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. EARLE,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
jy4 No. 104 Fourth street.

$4,000 WILL PURCHASE THAT VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND containing one hundred and eight acres, seventy-five of which is cleared and fenced. The improvements are a large Brick Man'sion, good Barn, Spring-house and Spring House. Also, a neat Dwelling with 5 acres of ground, in the property adjoining the thriving town of Wilmore, Pennsylvania, on railroad recently laid through the farm, and a depot on the ground, offered at less than the above sum. Enquire of or apply to R. McLAIN & Co., 102 Fourth street. jy10

VALUABLE

FARM FOR SALE.

125 Acres of land, situate in Versailles Township, Allegheny county, on the Streetsboro Furnace, within 1 mile of Port Perr, and 1 mile of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Port Perr Station, 12 miles from Pittsburgh. This farm contains an abundance of the finest quality of LIMESTONE AND COAL, sufficient for family use, well watered by several springs of EXCELLENT WATER. The improvements are a LARGE STONE DWELLING HOUSE, two frame dwelling house, LARGE FRAME BARN, CARRIAGE HOUSE, and other out buildings. There is also upon the farm a fine orchard of WELL SELECTED FRUIT. This farm will be sold cheap, if a purchaser offers soon. Terms reasonable. Inquire of

No. 89 Fifth street, Pittsburgh,
or of James White, on the premises.

HOUSE

FOR SALE.

I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, near Market street.

Possession given immediately.

HILARY BRUNOT,
my24 eod1f 115 Penn street

FOR SALE.--SEWICKLEY RESIDENCE.

Twenty six acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, on the road to Sewickley, with dwelling and outbuilding two-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, with excellent water. 1,500 fruit trees, including every variety. Three acres in forest trees, making a delightful grapery, and abounding in shrubbery and flowers.

JOHN D. EARLE,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 104 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE,

At Edgewood Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Wilkinsburg, 11 acres, 116 perches of land, a three story brick DWELLING HOUSE, 18 rooms, cellars underneath. Fruit and other conveniences on the premises. Also, a two story brick House, No. 106 Fifth street, Pittsburgh, or on the premises.

J. S. KING

OIL LANDS FOR SALE.

Several valuable tracts of OIL TERRITORY, offering on the most favorable terms, will be offered for sale by the undersigned. For information apply to, &c., apply to or address

WM. M. MOFFETT,
Attorney at Law.
ap24-tf Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL. J. C. M'COMBS.

MACKRELL & M'COMBS,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

No. 89 Grant Street,

my25 PITTSBURGH PA.

JOS. C. YOUNG. JOHN JAY YOUNG

YOUNG & YOUNG,

Attorneys at Law,

OFFICE IN BREWER & BURKES BUILDING, cor. Diamond Alley and Wood st.,
ap14-1m near Allegheny Wharf, Pittsburgh.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
No. 71 GRANT STREET, PITTSBURGH.
my18

SAMUEL HARPER,

(Late of the 139th Regiment.)

Has Resumed the Practice of Law,

In the office of C. B. SMITH,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET.

Special attention given to military and all other claims against the Government. Pensions procured. no-1f

TEXAS LAW AND LAND AGENCY.

A. B. NORTON, Attorney having office at AUSTIN CITY, Texas, and being well acquainted with localities, will transact a general collection and agency business throughout the State. Bought and sold and taxes paid; titles investigated; money collected and remitted. Those having claims of any description in any part of the State can address accordingly.

se5-6f

E. S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
et No. 79 Penn's Avenue.

SCALES, SAFES, &C.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD SCALES

3yer 100 varieties, adapted to every business.

Also, MARVIN'S celebrated

Fire Proof Safes.

FORSYTH, TAYLOR & CO.,
my20-2m 39 MARKET STREET,

PRINTING.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,

BOOK PUBLISHERS,

are prepared to do BOOK PRINTING, BOOK RULING in all styles from the plainest to the most costly and make

BLANK BOOKS

to order, which they will warrant to give satisfaction in every respect. Orders may be left at their store No. 70 Wood street, at their Printing House, or at their Book Bindery, No. 98 Fourth street, Pittsburgh. no9

W. N. HAVEN,

PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER.

PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style.

BREWERS.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

106, SPENCER. ..... JAS. McKAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au21-1y

PAPER DEALERS.

THE PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY have on hand and are constantly receiving from their mills

Print, Manilla, Hardware, Roofing and Wrapping Papers,

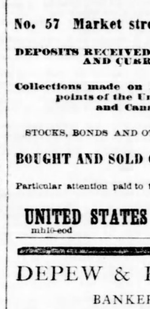
Of all sizes and the manufacture required, and can afford unusual facilities to customers. Cash paid for all kinds of paper stock.

Warehouse, 82 Third street. my1

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

Time and Distance Indicator,

(Copyright secured.)



AGENTS

FOR THE SALE OF THE

AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY'S

WATCHES,

DUNSEATH & CO.,

56 Fifth Street.

OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

my15

STEAM GUAGES, &c.

ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blue Guage.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.

CHARLES MAGGI,
my2-1y-n.wAP Agent for the above. 118 Third st.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.

20 bf. bbls. Prime Roll Butter;
10 box Prime Roll Butter.

For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
mh28 141 and 143 First street.

DISSOLUTIONS.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between Henry C. Lippincott, Henry C. Fry, Wm. H. Lippincott, and Wm. A. Scott, under the firm of Lippincott, Fry & Co., was this day dissolved, by mutual consent, Henry C. Fry and William A. Scott assuming all liabilities, and are authorized to settle all debts due the late firm.

HENRY C. LIPPINCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
WILLIAM H. LIPPINCOTT.

PITTSBURGH, June 30, 1866. jy2-2w

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a limited partnership upon the following terms, to wit: Said partnership shall be conducted under the name and firm of FRY & SCOTT. The nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of manufacturing and selling of Window Glass, Lamp Chimneys and Glassware generally. William A. Scott and Henry C. Fry, both residing in the city of Pittsburgh, are the general partners, and David M. Long, residing in the same city, is the special partner, said David M. Long has actually contributed twenty-five thousand dollars, $25,000, in cash, to the common stock of said partnership, and said partnership is to commence this the 2d day of July, 1866, and terminate July 1, 1869.

WILLIAM A. SCOTT,
HENRY C. FRY,
DAVID M. LONG.

PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866. jy2-6w

HENRY C. FRY, } Gen. Partners.
WM. A. SCOTT, }
{DAVID M. LONG (Spec. Partner.)

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS CO.

FRY & SCOTT,

SUCCESSORS TO

LIPPINCOTT, FRY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

Glassware, Window Glass,
Green and Flint Glass Prescriptions,
I. X. L. Flint Glass Lamps, Chimneys,

NO. 6 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders Promptly Filled at Lowest Rates. jy3

SEWING MACHINES.

EMPIRE!

SHUTTLE

SEWING MACHINE.

This Machine is constructed on a new principle of mechanism. It possesses many VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS not found in any machine examined by the most learned and pronounced to be

Simplicity and Perfection Combined.

It has a straight needle, and makes the Lock or Shuttle stitch, which will

NEITHER RAVEL NOR RIP.

And is alike on both sides. Performs perfect sewing on EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL, from leather to the finest muslin, with cotton, linen, or silk thread, from No. 8 coarse to No. 300 fine. Hems, Fells, Binds, Braids, Cords, Quilts, Plaits and Gathers, making neither Chain nor Log Wheel, and the least possible friction, it runs smoothly, and is, EMPHATICALLY A

NOISELESS MACHINE.

It being the last Standard Sewing Machine patented we claim for it it is one of the simplest and best Machines in use. Call and examine it, and see this UNRIVALED MACHINE should call at

CARSON BROTHERS

NO. 20 FIFTH STREET,

jy9-3meod ABOVE ANDREWS TEA STORE.

THE BARTLETT

SEWING MACHINE,

MORE SIMPLE AND EASIER KEPT IN ORDER THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE.

It makes a seam which will not rip though every third stitch be cut. It sews from ordinary spools, and will use all numbers of cotton, linen, silk or twisted silk, linen threads, and common spool cotton, with equal facility. The seam is as elastic as the most elastic fabric, so that it is free from all liability to break in walking, rowing, or skating.

All machines are warranted. The "Bartlett" Machine is manufactured by E. Howe, Jr., of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer Companies, and citizens are respectfully invited to call and see it, and will receive a circular, or send for a descriptive circular and samples of sewing. Agents wanted.

**EM

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT DEDICATION.

Impressive Ceremonies at Sewickley.

Addresses by J. W. F. White, Esq., and Others.

Letters from Lieut. Gen. Grant and Governor Curtin.

In commemoration of the patriotic services of the slain soldiers of the Union army from Sewickley, a beautiful and costly Italian marble monument of rich design, was dedicated in the Sewickley cemetery at that place, yesterday afternoon. The weather proved to be highly auspicious for the impressive and interesting occasion, a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, relatives and friends of the deceased soldiers, and citizens generally, were present to witness the exercises. A temporary stand was erected near the monument, over which a canvass was thrown, and the spectators seated themselves upon the green sward in front, beneath the spreading branches of the foliaged trees. Among the audience we noticed the Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D., Rev. Mr. Allison, of the *Presbyterian Banner*, Rev. Wm. H. Locke, Rev. Dr. Bittenger, J. W. F. White, Esq., Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, Esq., Hugh Thoson, Esq., the designer and sculptor of the monument, Henry L. Baker, Esq., and others.

THE SERVICES.

D. N. White, Esq., chairman of the committee having in charge the work of erecting the monument, presided, and introduced the Rev. William H. Locke, of the Sewickley Methodist Episcopal Church, who opened the exercises with prayer, previous to which, however, the audience united in singing a hymn, commencing:

"All people that on earth do dwell,
Sing to the Lord with cheerful voice;
Him serve with mirth, His praise forthtell,
Come ye before him and rejoice."

D. N. White, Esq., then read the report of the committee on the erection of the monument, which gave a detailed statement of their transactions from the inception of the work. The proposition to the people of Sewickley, to adequately commemorate the services of those who enlisted in that place and vicinity, and who lost their lives in the late war of rebellion, met with a prompt and patriotic response, and a suitable site in the cemetery was selected, and designs for the monument solicited from different quarters. There was a sameness in those received by the Committee; besides, in other parts of the country, monuments very nearly similar to them had already been erected. The Committee, therefore, adopted an original design by Isaac Broom & Son, of Philadelphia, and to him belongs the credit of the conception, sculpturing, and putting up the monument as it stands to-day, a credit to his judgment, taste and ability, and an honor to the people of Sewickley, as well as a beautiful and fitting memorial of the patriotic dead. The work cost the sum of five thousand dollars, and fifteen hundred dollars more are required to finish the improvements already begun on the grounds around the monument, and to liquidate other expenses.

ADDRESS OF J. W. F. WHITE, ESQ.

John W. F. White, Esq., of Sewickley, was then introduced and delivered an eloquent and forcible address of nearly an hour's length. He prefaced his remarks with a fitting allusion to the place, and the circumstances which had brought them together, in which he paid a high tribute to the patriotic valor of the brave and generous men who had so willingly given up their lives a sacrifice for their country's honor and perpetuity. They shared in the terrible struggle and its privations and dangers, confident that the same spirit which led the heroes of the revolution on to success, would ultimately crown their arms with glory; but they did not live to behold the end, but join in the acclamations of victory and thanksgiving by the people, when, after the last battle had been fought, and the enemy of constitutional liberty in this land yielded to the superior valor and intelligence of the loyal armies of the North, the blessings of peace had once more settled down upon the land. He instanced in chronological order some of the great battles the world has witnessed, waged in vindication of civil and political liberty, and showed that when a nation forgets her duty to herself and God, the evils of war inevitably fall upon her. He referred to the great national crime of human slavery, suffered so long to exist in this land, as the curse which produced the rebellion, and forcibly reminded them of the duties yet to be enacted before the great work of our country's redemption can be completed. He closed his address by recalling the services of the slain soldier in whose honor the monument had been erected, and gave a brief history of them. Colonel Geary, (now Maj. Gen. John W. Geary) commanded the Twenty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company G, of that organization, contained several of these dead heroes. The first one he mentioned was Asa Drew J. Gray, who died of disease contracted in the field, at Point of Rocks, Maryland, January 6, 1862. Private Gray's remains were brought home and buried in the new Sewickley Cemetery. James Moore, died from the same cause at Frederick, Md., March 14, 1862, and was interred at that place. John D. Tracy, Henry Sherman, and John B. Travelli, were killed at the battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. Their remains were recovered and brought to Sewickley, where they were buried. Moses Sherman was killed in the same battle, and his body found a grave upon that bloody field. Lieutenant W. C. Shields, William Gardner and Thomas Smith, were killed at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, and left on the field. Robert Johnson was killed at Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, and buried there. Wm. Wharton and Patrick Malone were killed at Wauhatchie, Tenn., November 3, 1863, and interred at that place. James L. Grimy and Henry M. Rhodes, were killed at Ringgold, Ga., in December, 1863. The body of the latter was recovered and buried in the Allegheny Cemetery, and Gray's body brought to Sewickley. James Grimes was wounded at the battle of Resaca, and subsequently died and was buried there. Thomas A. Hill returned home on a furlough of one year June 20, 1865. Those who belonged to other regiments, and died from wounds and disease, are entered in regimental order, viz: Wm. White, North Pennsylvania Reserves, died April 25, 1862; W. L. Nevin, of Hampton's Battery, died of disease at Washington, D. C., September 9, 1862; both of these soldiers were buried at Sewickley; Theodore Wilson, 138th Regiment, and William Banks, 61st Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, were killed at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864, and buried there; George W. Forrester and Robert White, 138th Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, were killed at Coal Harbor, July 1, 1864, and both interred there; James Scott, of the same regiment, died of disease September 19, 1864, in Double Tollgate, Sewickley and was buried there. W. H. Forester, son of George W. Forester a member of the same regiment died at Jonnson's Island, of disease, and was buried at Sewickley. John Parks died of disease at Washington, D. C., December, 25, 1863, buried at Sewickley; Harry Black, of the Signal Corps, died February 1, 1864, and Alexander Black, of the 74th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of disease, January 15, 1865. Both were buried in Allegheny Cemetery. Lewis B. Cramer, 139th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers died of wounds, November 25, 1864, and was buried in Butler county. Capt. Alexander McKinney, a son of the Rev. Dr. McKinney, of the Presbyterian *Advocate*, belonged to the 1st Regiment of Nebraska Volunteers, died of disease at Sewickley, and was buried there.

An appropriate hymn was then sung, after which the Rev. Dr. Bittenger of the O. S. Presbyterian Church at Sewickley, made the dedication prayer.

LETTERS OF REGRET.

The following letters were then read by John W. F. White, Esq.:

Letter from General Grant.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1866.

Messrs. D. N. White, T. H. Nevin, J. W. F. White, Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Lieut. General Grant directs me to express his thanks for your invitation to be present at the "unveiling of the monument to the memory of the soldiers who went from Sewickley and vicinity and who lost their lives in the late war of rebellion," and its regret that arrangements already entered into will prevent his having that honor. He directs me to assure you of his profound respect for the memory of all who have fallen in the cause of their country, and his sympathy for all who have been thus bereaved.

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient servant, Lieut. Col. and Mil. Sec'y.

Letter from Gov. Curtin.

PENNSYLVANIA—EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, Pa., July 9, 1866.

D. N. White, T. H. Nevin, and J. W. White, Esq., Committee:

GENTLEMEN—Having made an engagement to meet the Committee of the Legislature having charge of, and the artist employed to paint the picture of the battle of Gettysburg, on that 11th inst., it is impossible for me to accept your invitation to be present at the dedication of the Soldiers' Monument, at Sewickley, on the 12th inst.

I regret this much, as it would have afforded me great pleasure to meet the patriotic people who erected the Monument, and the relatives of the brave men whose services it is designed to commemorate, and on occasion of so much interest.

I cannot say anything that has not occurred to you in regard to the design of your Monument. The lesson is from your hands, and it is to be hoped that your example will be followed, and that the memory of the heroic men who saved our country will be commemorated by such testimonials in every city and village in our State.

With my thanks for your words of confidence and kindness,

I remain, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. G. CURTIN.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Hon. Thomas J. Bigham, State Senator, was next introduced and briefly addressed the audience in appropriate and impressive language. He was followed by Billings G. Childs, Esq., after which the exercises closed with the benediction by the Rev. David R. Kerr, D. D.

THE MONUMENT.

The monument is a beautiful piece of sculpture. It has been erected on the brow of the hill overlooking Sewickley and the valley for several miles up and down the river. It stands upon a solid granite base, and is surmounted by a figure representing Fame, who holds in one hand a wreath to crown the heroes, and in the other a trumpet to sound their praise. The figure rests upon a square block of marble, with inverted torches, cut on the corners, and on the front face of the marble is the following inscription encircled by a wreath:

"Erected by the citizens of Sewickley, in memory of their volunteer soldiers, who sacrificed their lives for the unity of the Republic in the war of the great rebellion, 1861 to 1865."

On the south face: Killed in battle—Lieut. Wm. C. Shields, Wm. Banks, John D. Tracy, Wm. Painter, James D. Travelli, Robert White, Wm. C. Hicks, Theodore Wilson, Robert Johnston, William Wharton, Thomas Smith, Moses Sherman.

On the other two faces: Died of Wounds and Disease—Capt. Alex. McKinney, James Scott, James F. Grady, John Park, Albert J. White, Joseph Moore, Andrew J. Gay, Henry M. Rhodes, Wm. J. Nevin, Thomas A. Hill, Harry Black, Alex. Black, W. H. Forrester, G. W. Forrester, James Grimes, L. B. Garner.

The musical portion of the entertainment was very superior and was conducted by Messrs. R. H. Nevin and John Irwin. Subscriptions to the amount of over two hundred dollars were made by various individuals on the spot.

A FAVORABLE NOTORIETY.—The good reputation and extended use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches" for coughs, colds, and throat diseases, has caused the Troches to be extensively imitated. Obtain only the genuine "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not be influenced by those who make more profit by selling worthless imitations.

SPECIAL CAUTION.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has become so popular that various parties have put out articles calling them Mrs. Winslow's. Please take notice that the Mrs. Winslow of the Soothing Syrup is not connected with any other article. jel3 M W F-law

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny Councils was held on Thursday evening, July 12th.

In Select—Present, Messrs. Drum, Huckenstein, Irwin, Patterson, A. D. Smith, J. B. Smith, Wm. Smith, and President McBrier.

Mr. Drum presented a petition from the citizens of the fifth ward, setting forth that their cellars are filled with water after every heavy rain, and asking for an opening into the sewer on Marion avenue, near the railroad crossing. Referred to the committee on Sewerage.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a communication from Messrs J. Heron Foster & Co., of the *Dispatch*, and Penniman, Reed & Co., of the *Gazette*, relative to extra advertising under their contract with the city, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. J. B. Smith presented the report of the Street Committee, with resolutions. First—For the increase of the salary of the Street Commissioner from $800 to $1,000. Second—Instructing the solicitor to prepare a bill for the construction of a sewer through Manchester. Third—Authorizing a warrant in favor of Mr. Allen for $2,326.90, in full of balance due him for constructing a sewer under Beaver and Federal streets. The first resolution was not adopted. The second and third resolutions were passed.

The committee also submitted an ordinance relating to nuisances, and prescribing a penalty of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, for placing any kind of dirt, rubbish or filth in the streets; for slaughtering any cow or slaughter house within the city limits; for keeping a stable in a filthy condition; for suffering garbage or ill fluid of any kind to remain in front of any dwelling, shop, or lot of ground; for suffering privies to become offensive, etc. It also prescribes that the oath of the Street Commissioner or his assistant shall be sufficient to convict under this ordinance. The ordinance was read three times and passed.

The Committee also presented an ordinance for grading and paving North Canal street. Laid over for one month.

Capt. Drum presented an ordinance increasing the wells of the sidewalks on Grant's alley. All fifteen feet, by taking three feet from either side of the roadway. Adopted.

Mr. A. D. Smith presented a communication from the controller, asking for authority to pay sundry bills, amounting in the aggregate to $7,525.75.

The total expenditures of the year to date, including the above bills, foot up $120,151 62.

The report was accepted, and the bills authorized to be paid.

Mr. Drum presented a report of the Water Committee, relative to the petition of certain manufacturers, asking a reduction of the rate charged for water. The committee reported in favor of a reduction of the rate from fifteen cents per thousand gallons to twelve cents. The cost per thousand gallons to the city is nine and a half cents and they consider that twelve cents per thousand gallons will raise sufficient revenue from this source. An ordinance accompanied the report, reducing the rate to twelve cents, but after discussion it was lost.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Water Committee to extend water mains from Taylor avenue to Jackson street.

The committee asked Council for advice in regard to withholding any further supplies of water to parties residing outside the city limits, and presented a resolution on the same subject. After discussion the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Patterson presented a report of the Committee on Ordinances relative to weighing coal, and recommending that no action be taken until additional legislation be obtained. Also, an ordinance providing for the weighing of coal, which was accepted. C. concurred.

Mr. Drum presented a resolution instructing the Controller and Solicitor to take such steps as will relieve the Allegheny Councils from the trust the railroad indebtedness of the city to make a report and hand over their trust, in accordance with the ordinance passed by Councils in October last.

Mr. A. D. Smith offered an amendment, appointing a committee of five, two from the Select and three from the Common Council, to wait upon the Legislature in relation to the matter, and report. The amendment was adopted. Common Council concurred, and Messrs. Drum, Irwin and Patterson were appointed.

Select concurred in the action of the Common Council.

COMMON COUNCIL—Present, Messrs. Brown, Campbell, Cunningham, Fahnestock, Hanna, Heckscdorn, Ingham, Megraw, Miller, McNeil, McDonald, Reed, Riddle, Walter and President Benney.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved.

The Judges of Election of the Third ward presented the certificate of the election of a member of Common Council, in that Ward, to fill the unexpired term of Jacob Hauck, resigning. It was Mr. R. H. English had received the highest number of votes and was therefore duly elected.

Mr. English was accordingly sworn into office by Mayor Morrison, and took his seat.

Mr. Cunningham presented a petition from the citizens of the Second ward, asking Councils to take action in regard to a matter of costs which has been put on them, for non-payment of assessment for damages in Allegheny avenue, the City Solicitor having failed to serve writs on parties signing the petition. Read and referred to the Committee on Finance, with power to act. S., Strunk on the fourth ward.

Mr. Cunningham also presented a petition from the citizens of the Second Ward, asking that the route for the proposed sewer be laid on Ohio Avenue to Fulton street, thence along Fulton to Ridge street, and thence by the sewer on the Frst Ward. Referred to the Committee on Sewerage, with power to act.

Mr. Hanna presented a petition from the residents of Church Avenue, in the Fourth Ward, asking that a water pipe be laid on that thoroughfare from Federal to Sandusky streets. Referred to the Water Committee, with power to act.

The report of George Hutchinson, Wharfmaster, for the month of June, was read, as follows:

Collections for June.....$ 200
Collections to date from all sources..... 1,092

Total..... $1,332

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. Reed read the report of the Committee on Engines. The report states that the wheels of the Gen. Grant Hose Carriage are in bad case, and therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller be and is hereby authorized to advertise for sale twenty tons of old iron, and the necessary outfits for the same, including horses, hose and one hose carriage, to be located in the Second and Fourth wards.

The report was accepted. The first resolution, in reference to the General Grant Hose Carriage, was adopted, and the second was postponed in reference to procuring two steam fire engines was on the table.

Mr. Hanna presented the report of the Committee on Markets, for the month of June, together with the following statement of the Clerk of Markets and Weighmasters:

Duncan Hallis, Clerk of Markets.....$1,092 35.
John C. Edgar, Diamond Scales..... 253 52.
Wm. F. Anderson, 2d Ward Scales..... 21 75.
Total..... 1,367 62.

The report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Mr. McNeil offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be instructed to rent or lease part of the Water Office building for the purpose of an office for the same to the best advantage.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Water, with power to act. S., Irwin concurred.

Mr. Hanna offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Controller and Treasurer be instructed to report to Councils, whether the Trust Commissioners have paid over into the Treasury the proceeds of the sale of stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, held in trust; a report of the condition of said Trust, and if no report has been made that they be required to state the reasons therefor.

Mr. English stated that he understood that the entire matter had been settled, with the exception of two bonds, and that the Finance Committee would be prepared to give a full report in a short time.

Mr. McNeil moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Lost.

The resolution was then passed by a vote of seven yeas to six nays.

An ordinance offered at the last meeting and laid over under the rules, providing for the superintendent of Water Works to draw orders on the Treasurer to pay person or persons who may be discharged or leave the employ between the regular monthly pay days, was brought up, and on motion of Mr. Hecadorn, was laid on the table.

Mr. Riddle offered an ordinance fixing the weight of each bushel of Salt in the city at 280 pounds, and authorizing the Salt inspector to receive as fees three cents on each barrel inspected by him. C. laid on the table.

Mr. McDonald offered a resolution providing for the cleansing of the public sewer on West Common. Adopted.

Mr. McNeil offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Water be instructed to examine the character of the work being done on the city sewers at the present time, and if found to be deficient, that the work suspended until the services of some suitable person to superintend the work can be procured.

Mr. Megraw stated that the person erecting the sewer in the lower old canal appeared to lack the ability or authority to force his employees to do their work properly. The citizens had to pay for the improvement, and it should be completed in a substantial manner. The city was being cheated at present. He thought the work should be stopped immediately.

Mr. Brown said that the matter properly belonged to the Committee on Sewerage.

Mr. Cunningham said that the Committee on Sewerage had no authority in the matter, as the contract was with the committee on Streets had assumed control of the sewers.

Mr. Megraw was tired of hearing the motives of Councilmen impugned. If the chairman of the Committee on Streets was working for the best interests of the city, why not take him from Councils? The speaker did not believe it, and hoped that the insult would not be resented.

Mr. Megraw replied that if the shoe fitted the chairman, or any other member of Councils, he might put it on. He had examined the sewer, and he knew that it was not being erected in accordance to the contract. Mr. Megraw further said that the contractor for the sewer in the second ward had informed him that he was unable to force his workmen to do the work properly. The resolution was then adopted. S., Cunningham, Irwin, Megraw, Miller and Megraw a Committee of Conference. No further action in Sel.

In all action not otherwise noted there was a unanimous concurrence.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Grand National Concert.

The only patriotic gift entertainment now before the country is that proposed to be given at Grover's Theater, Washington City, on Thursday evening, August 23d, for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home Fund. This concert is under the management of thoroughly responsible parties, and will be conducted fairly and honestly in the interest of the ticket holders and the patriotic object for which it is given. Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, has given the managers permission to hold the concert and gift distribution free from all charge of tax or license. Three hundred thousand tickets are to be sold at one dollar each, and seventy five thousand presents, valued at $250,000, consisting of fine residences, lots, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, &c., will be distributed among the ticket holders. This is a *bona fide* gift concert, and as all the ticket holders can see for themselves, those who do not receive a gift will have the satisfaction of knowing that they have contributed to a most worthy object—the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home fund. John W. Pittock, Esq., is now in the city with a number of tickets in his city, and he is now prepared to issue them.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A tall, fine looking young man, says the Erie *Dispatch*, with a scar on his face, is victimizing the people between that city and Buffalo, and warns the Erians against him. It says: "He represents himself as a Catholic priest, and calls himself Father Joseph or Father McGill. He is begging for pecuniary assistance, and has visited, according to his own account, the largest cities of Canada and the United States. Our Catholic readers are warned to look out for him, as he is not an imposter. He was expelled five years ago from the society of Passionists Fathers, at Pittsburgh, for bad behavior, and has been never reinstated.

RETURNED.—Our friend James Onslow, Notary Public, has returned from his Eastern trip, and now proposes to remain at his post, in the counting room of the COMMERCIAL. He will pay particular attention to collections through-out the interior of the eastern and western States of the state, and being well posted in this business is prepared to act promptly.

EARLY CLOSING.—The proprietors of the wall paper stores and trimming stores on Fifth street, will commence closing their establishments at five o'clock, P. M., on Monday next, and continue until September 1st, except on saturday evenings, when the trimming stores will remain open.

THE MURDERER STEIN ARRESTED.

He is Captured in New Jersey, after a Desperate Resistance, by one of Mayor McCarthy's Detectives—He will Arrive in Custody To-Day at Noon.

His Honor, Mayor McCarthy, yesterday received the following telegraphic dispatch, which explains itself:

PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1866.

W. C. McCarthy, Mayor of Pittsburgh. I captured the murderer Stein last night, in the woods near Bergen, New Jersey, after a desperate resistance. I shall arrive with him on the "Philadelphia Express," on Friday at noon. THOMAS P. JONES,
Detective Officer.

The murder of David Roberts by Charles B. Stein, on the night of the 26th of May last, is no doubt fresh in the minds of our readers. On that night, it appears, Roberts entered the tavern of Stein, in Temperanceville, in company with some companions. Roberts was leaning his arm on the counter of the bar-room, watching a disturbance among some Germans in the bar-room, when Stein took a revolver from behind the counter, and placing the muzzle within a few inches of Roberts's head, deliberately fired, wounding him so that death ensued in an hour afterwards. Stein, after committing the deed, went down to the river bank, procured a skiff, and hired two boys to row him to this side. He was seen on Penn street a few minutes afterwards, but his whereabouts were never discovered afterwards.

Mayor McCarthy's police set to work at once to find the murderer. Stein was described as being a German and about five feet one inch high, and about 30,000 new shaves have been put upon circulars, and some time since when information was received that the murderer was secreted in New York city, Chief of Police Hague went to New York, but returned a short time afterwards, being unable to discover any trace of the murderer. A reward of one hundred dollars was also offered for the apprehension and conviction of Stein.

Subsequent to Chief Hague's return, Mayor McCarthy received a letter designedly from Stein, addressed to his wife, stating that he intended departing immediately for Europe, and directing her to join him on the following steamer. His Honor, at once saw through the shallow trick, and instead of waiting for the sailing of the steamer, he at once set to work to adopt more stringent efforts for the arrest of the murderer.

It was since ascertained that Stein was in New Jersey, and Mayor McCarthy sent detective Joe Evens Saturday last, in pursuit of him. The result of his efforts are chronicled above. This is another instance of the uselessness of attempting to escape from the clutches of the outraged law.

Great praise is due to Mayor McCarthy for his untiring vigilance in ascertaining the whereabouts of the murderer, and also to detective Jones for the persistency with which he has followed the trail of the criminal, and his successful efforts in capturing him so that justice may be meted out to him.

THE PORTLAND SUFFERERS.

Another Meeting of Citizens—Appointment of Ward Committees to Raise Funds.

In accordance with a call issued by Mayor McCarthy, a second meeting of the citizens was held at the Mayor's office, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of taking further action to furnish relief for the sufferers by the late disastrous fire at Portland, Maine. At the former meeting on Monday, the City Councils were appointed as a committee to collect funds, but there was not a quorum present at the meeting of the Select Council, and consequently no action was taken in regard to the matter. The Mayor accordingly issued a call for another meeting yesterday afternoon.

At 4 o'clock the meeting came to order, when the following officers were elected:

President—Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy.

Vice Presidents—Col. James Patchell, John H. Hice, Esq., and R. F. McGowan, Esq.

Secretaries—Representatives of the Press.

Thomas Steel, Esq., made the following suggestions for the consideration of the meeting in regard to the adoption of a plan to raise funds: Appoint a committee of three to canvass business portions of the city; appoint a committee of two from each ward in the city to collect funds; or to raise funds in the churches.

After some discussion on the several plans suggested, Mr. Steel moved that a committee of two from each ward in the city be appointed to collect funds for the relief of the Portland sufferers.

The motion was adopted, and the following committees were appointed:

First Ward—George Albree and C. Hanson Love.

Second Ward—Wm. N. Ogden and Henry A. Weaver.

Third Ward—Bernard Rafferty and James Brennan.

Fourth Ward—Thomas A. Cain and Henry Hays.

Fifth Ward—J. H. Ralston and Thomas Dickson.

Sixth Ward—Wm. Culp and James Blackmore.

Seventh Ward—Col. James Patchell and Jas. Cahh.

Eighth Ward—Samuel Morrow and John M. Killen.

Ninth Ward—Wm. R. Ford and Joseph H. Nobbs.

Tenth Ward—John A. Strain, Esq., and Jas. Montooth.

The subscription books will be printed and ready for distribution this evening, and the collectors can procure them by calling at the Mayor's office. As soon as the various wards have been canvassed, the subscriptions will be collected together and handed to John Harper, Esq., Treasurer, who will send them immediately to Portland.

The meeting then adjourned.

Funeral of Col. Samuel W. Black.

One of the largest meetings of the surviving members of the Sixty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which has been held since its disbandment, was held at Lafayette Hall last evening, to make the preliminary arrangements for the funeral of their lamented and beloved commander, Colonel Black.

The meeting was called to order by James Onslow, Company B, and Col. Louise Bingham, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer was called to preside. Upon taking the chair, Gen. S. stated the object of the meeting in a most feeling and eloquent manner. It was, he said, to pay the last tribute of respect and veneration to the memory of a brave man we all so dearly loved. He said that the Regiment always appreciated that the performance of this duty had been so long deferred, but now that it was known where the body was, the location of him, he hoped and believed the last melancholy rites would be performed. The manner in which the remains of the deceased were to be laid to rest by the surviving members of the regiment, he left entirely to them, as he felt sure they would show appreciation in which he was held by the surviving members of the regiment, and that the funeral would be one worthy of the reputation of the gallant dead, which never faltered in the discharge of any duty, private or public.

On motion, James Onslow, Company B, and Lieut. W. J. Patterson, Company F, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion it was resolved that a committee of three from each company, and five persons, the President of the meeting to act as Chairman, be appointed.

The following gentlemen compose the committee, and will meet this morning, at the office of the chairman on Fourth street, below the Mayor's office:

Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Lieut. J. R. T. Noble, Co. F, James Onslow, Co. B, Lieut. Louise Bingham, Co. K, and Dr. James Kerr, Surgeon of the Regiment.

On motion, it was resolved that Capt. Crider and Will Black be appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and escort the remains of Col. Black to this city.

On motion it was resolved that the President of the meeting be requested to write Hon. Andrew Jackson Rickoff, Governor of Ohio, and Hon. John B. Saunders, Shirley Lemon, Wm. Weber, John D. Murray and Wm. Bell.

On motion, Lieut. W. J. Patterson was appointed Treasurer of the funds to be raised to carry out the objects of the meeting, and the members of the Finance Committee were instructed to report.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

FALL FROM A THIRD STORY.—Mr. John Boleso, aged sixty-seven years, fell from a door in the third story of his dwelling, No. 4 Prospect street, Sixth ward, yesterday morning at three o'clock, to the ground, a distance of nearly forty feet, receiving very serious injuries. He sustained a severe concussion on the back part of his head, and was badly bruised about the limbs and body. Dr. Wilson was called in attendance, and at last accounts was considered dangerously ill.

MINING SHARES were dull but steady, holders being still confident and shorts somewhat doubtful in regard to the future. Bay State is steady, and Pennsylvania Gold and Petroleum, which has been levied. It closed to-day at 12½, bid, 12¾ asked, an advance since yesterday morning's board of about 2. The other stocks sold show little variation in price. The following were the sales at the Second Board: Bay State, 1,000 sh. b30, 1½; Pennsylvania Gold and Petroleum, 500 sh. b5 cash, 12¾; Canton, 100 sh. b5, 13; Pittsburgh Petroleum, 100 sh. b5, 9½; Crude, 100 sh. b5, 10; Hancock, 25, offered; Humboldt, 5½, offered; Huron, 8½@9; Isle Royal, 11 asked; Mineral Point, 4 asked; Monitor, 2½ bid, 3 asked; Pewabic, 51@52; Phœnix, 1.85; Portland, 6½ asked; Quincy, 8, offered; Rockland, 6½ asked; Sterling, 5 bid, 5½ asked; Toltec, 2 offered.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—The ten cent. tax on the circulation of State banks will go into effect in three weeks, and cause a great contraction in the volume of currency; but so great are the disbursements from the treasury, and so widespread is the plethora of national bank notes that no interruption of the ease in money is anticipated from this cause. It is reported at Washington that Stanton has paid off the thirty millions of certificates of indebtedness which all cease to bear interest next Monday, he will begin to pay off the temporary loan.

The following figures exhibit the prices for Consols and United States securities in London, as reported by the last three steamers:

	June 21.	June 28.	July 5.
Consols	90½@90¾	90½@90¾	90½@97
U. S. five twenties	69@69½	69@69½	69@69½
Erie shares	40@41¼	38 @39¼	37½@38

The public are cautioned not to take any bills of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, New Jersey, in which the President's name is mutilated. Such bills have been redeemed, cancelled, and stolen, and will not be paid by the bank.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, July 13, 1866.

BUSINESS—The transactions since our last were not very extensive, and the markets ruled quite sparingly. They do not appear to have much faith in the present list of prices, consequently but few large sales are made. Groceries are quiet, and the stocks in the rivers did not amount to much. The water is again falling rapidly, with about three feet scant. The indications are that we shall have a dry season. The following statement of the tonnage on the landing yesterday was received: One only departures except the packets being the Columbia, for St. Paul, with almost all the freight she could carry on board. The season for navigating the upper Mississippi is now at hand, and will be likely to arrive during the day. Boats are now being put in order, and with a good demand for jobbing purposes. The export inquiry was not very extensive. Haulers declining making concessions to effect sales, preferring to hold on to what they have, in the anticipation of filling the limited amount on hand, together with the active selling demand, puts the advantage of the markets on their side, and would show appreciation in which he was held by the surviving members of the regiment, and the reputation of the gallant dead, which never faltered in the discharge of any duty, private or public.

On motion, James Onslow, Company B, and Lieut. W. J. Patterson, Company F, were appointed Secretaries.

On motion it was resolved that a committee of three from each company, and five persons, the President of the meeting to act as Chairman, be appointed.

The following gentlemen compose the committee, and will meet this morning, at the office of the chairman on Fourth street, below the Mayor's office:

Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Lieut. J. R. T. Noble, Co. F, James Onslow, Co. B, Lieut. Louise Bingham, Co. K, and Dr. James Kerr, Surgeon of the Regiment.

On motion, it was resolved that Capt. Crider and Will Black be appointed a committee to proceed to Washington and escort the remains of Col. Black to this city.

On motion it was resolved that the President of the meeting be requested to write Hon. Andrew Jackson Rickoff, Governor of Ohio, and Hon. John B. Saunders, Shirley Lemon, Wm. Weber, John D. Murray and Wm. Bell.

On motion, Lieut. W. J. Patterson was appointed Treasurer of the funds to be raised to carry out the objects of the meeting, and the members of the Finance Committee were instructed to report.

On motion the meeting adjourned, to meet at the call of the President.

FALL FROM A THIRD STORY.—Mr. John Boleso, aged sixty-seven years, fell from a door in the third story of his dwelling, No. 4 Prospect street, Sixth ward, yesterday morning at three o'clock, to the ground, a distance of nearly forty feet, receiving very serious injuries. He sustained a severe concussion on the back part of his head, and was badly bruised about the limbs and body. Dr. Wilson was called in attendance, and at last accounts was considered dangerously ill.

MINING SHARES were dull but steady, holders being still confident and shorts somewhat doubtful in regard to the future. Bay State is steady, and Pennsylvania Gold and Petroleum, which has been levied. It closed to-day at 12½, bid, 12¾ asked, an advance since yesterday morning's board of about 2. The other stocks sold show little variation in price. The following were the sales at the Second Board: Bay State, 1,000 sh. b30, 1½; Pennsylvania Gold and Petroleum, 500 sh. b5 cash, 12¾; Canton, 100 sh. b5, 13; Pittsburgh Petroleum, 100 sh. b5, 9½; Crude, 100 sh. b5, 10; Hancock, 25, offered; Humboldt, 5½, offered; Huron, 8½@9; Isle Royal, 11 asked; Mineral Point, 4 asked; Monitor, 2½ bid, 3 asked; Pewabic, 51@52; Phœnix, 1.85; Portland, 6½ asked; Quincy, 8, offered; Rockland, 6½ asked; Sterling, 5 bid, 5½ asked; Toltec, 2 offered.—*Boston Advertiser.*

—The ten cent. tax on the circulation of State banks will go into effect in three weeks, and cause a great contraction in the volume of currency; but so great are the disbursements from the treasury, and so widespread is the plethora of national bank notes that no interruption of the ease in money is anticipated from this cause. It is reported at Washington that Stanton has paid off the thirty millions of certificates of indebtedness which all cease to bear interest next Monday, he will begin to pay off the temporary loan.

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Fire Department Changes.

The Fire Department of Allegheny City has undergone a thorough change in its officers, and the following is a list of the new officers:

Chief Engineer—Thomas Carson.
Assistant Engineers—Thomas Gallagher, Jr., Thomas Gallagher, Sr., Thomas Hamilton, Jr., Thomas Hamilton, Sr., Thomas Hamilton, 3d.
Foreman Hose Company No. 1—Thomas Gallagher, Jr.
Foreman Hose Company No. 2—Thomas Gallagher, Sr.
Foreman Hose Company No. 3—Thomas Hamilton, Jr.
Foreman Hose Company No. 4—Thomas Hamilton, Sr.
Foreman Hose Company No. 5—Thomas Hamilton, 3d.
Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 1—Thomas Carson.
Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 2—Thomas Carson.
Foreman Steam Fire Engine No. 1—Thomas Carson.
Foreman Steam Fire Engine No. 2—Thomas Carson.
Foreman Steam Fire Engine No. 3—Thomas Carson.
Foreman Steam Fire Engine No. 4—Thomas Carson.
Foreman Steam Fire Engine No. 5—Thomas Carson.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGHENY CITY, July 12, 1866.

CATTLE—The market during the week was moderately active. The sales exceeds those of the previous week. Prices for the better descriptions were a shade higher. The holidays now being over, business at these yards is steadily improving. The buyers were not as numerous as we have seen there, yet, on the whole, we have a very creditable amount of sales to place before our readers. This week's prices were extremes—$6 25@8 85. The principal transactions were between these figures. Last week's rates were $5 75@8 50, exhibiting an improvement in prices. This week's sales were 1,089 head, against 878 last week, an increase during the week of 211 head. The exports were: To Baltimore 37, Philadelphia 907, New York 736. Way 379—total, 2,389 head against 2,837, a decrease of 448 head. The market closed with the advantages of the market on the side of holders.

HOGS—Notwithstanding the season being pretty well advanced, there was a fair inquiry for this article. Good fat hogs suitable for the Eastern market were scarce, and low at the close of the market sales were made at a material advance. The extreme prices were this week, $9 25@11 00; last week, $9 00@10 70. Of common the principal feature of the transactions were between the figures we have mentioned. The week's exports by rail were to Philadelphia, 1,736; New York, 3,700; Baltimore, 470. Total, 5,906 against 4,900 last week; a falling off amounting to 1,000 head. The market closed active with a brisk export demand.

SHEEP—The market during the past few days was active with a good demand. A number of good sound parcels were disposed of. The sales, however, fall short of last week by several hundred head. The extreme rates were this week, $4 25@5 50 ₩ cwt.; last week, $4 25@6 40. The number sold this week was, 5,400 head, last week, 6,031; a falling off amounting to 631 head. The exports were 8,550 head, against 7,500 last week.

LAMBS—A lot of 33 head were disposed of; the terms were $4 00 ₩ head.

HORSES—The exports East, since our last, by rail were 157 head.

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Evans	Singer & Imhoff	47	9 525	$9 25
Hafferty	Singer & Imhoff	72	13 025	9 25
Singer &